Government of Karnataka
Department of School Education and Literacy

DIET Udupi

Lesson Based Assessment Material

2025-2026

ENGLISH
Second Language

10

Tenth Standard

Department of State Educational Research and Training
Banashankari 3rd Stage, Bangalore- 560085

CONCEPT AND GUIDANCE

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CONTENT

UNIT-WISE QUESTIONS

UNIT-WISE MODEL ANSWERS

Question Paper Design

Weightage to Cognitive Level

Weightage to Objectives		Marks	Percentage (%)
1	Remembering	08	**10**
2	Comprehension	32	**40**
3	Expression	36	**45**
4	Appreciation	04	**5**
	Total	**80**	**100**

Weightage to Content

Objectives		Marks
1	Prose	25
2	Poetry	20
3	Supplementary Reader	05
4	Grammar and Vocabulary	08
5	Comprehension and Composition	10
	Total	**100**

Weightage to Types of Questions

Types of Questions		No of questions
1	Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark)	**4**
2	Very Short Answer (1 Mark)	**12**
3	Short Answer - 1 (2 Mark)	**8**
4	Short Answer - 2 (3 Marks)	**9**
5	Long Answer - 1 (4 Marks)	**4**
6	Long Answer - 2 (5 Marks)	**1**
	Total	**38**

Weightage to Difficulty Level

Difficulty Level		Percentage (%)
1	Easy	**30**
2	Average	**50**
3	Difficult	**20**
	Total	**100**

UNIT 1

PROSE 1 - A HERO

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions. Only one of them is correct. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks: (Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Something has bitten me, ________?

(A) haven't it (B) hasn't it (C) aren't it (D) don't it

ii) It was a frightful proposition for Swami, ______?

(A) didn't it (B) hadn't it (C) wasn't it (D) don't it

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct if clause, from the given alternatives: (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Ravi: Did you get the bus?
Ganesh: Oh! I didn't
Ravi: If I had started early, I __________ got the bus

(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) would have (D) will have

ii) Swami's Father: Have you taught him the importance of courage?
Swami's Mother: No. He is a small boy.
Swami's Father: If you had taught him courage, he ______ slept in the office that night.

(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) would have (D) will have

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive: (Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Swami's father ordered Swami to sleep in the office that night.

(A) to sleep (B) ordered (C) ordered to (D) sleep

ii) Swami's granny used to tell him a story every night before he slept.

(A) tell (B) to tell (C) used to (D) slept

4. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentences: (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Suma : Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the library?
Veena: Sure, <u>just follow this street and turn left at the next corner</u>.
Suma: Thank you.

(A) asking direction (B) giving direction (C) giving advice (D) seeking advice

ii) Teacher: Students, open your book to page 25
Students: Okay teacher, we are ready
Teacher<u>: I want all of you to read the first paragraph silently.</u>

(A) making a request (B) giving instructions (C) giving suggestion (D) giving information

iii) Kiran: <u>Could you please pass me the salt</u>?
Arun: Certainly. Here you go
Kiran: Thank you.

(A) advising (B) suggesting (C) requesting (D) ordering

iv) Sudha: Hello Radha! Why are you standing here?
Radha : Hello! I'm waiting for the bus. I've to go to the market.
Sudha: <u>Come, I will drop you</u>. I'm going that way. (April 2022)

(A) requesting (B) seeking direction (C) offering help (D) agreeing

v) Archana : Good morning Deepa.
Deepa : Very good morning. What can I do for you?
Archana : <u>If you don't mind, could I use your pen?</u>
Deepa : It's a pleasure. You can.

(A) Giving direction (B) offering help (C) Seeking permission (D) Expressing agreement

vi) Swami: Father, we are admitting elders in our cricket club. Please join our club.
Father: We'll see about that later.
(A) Giving direction (B) offering help (C) accepting invitation (D) refusing invitation
vii) Inspector: Swami, come and join the police when you are grown up.
Swami: Certainly yes, sir.
(A) accepting invitation (B) giving invitation (C) refusing invitation (D) disagreeing politely

5. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in the brackets:
i) Swami's father _____ (sit) gloomily gazing at the newspaper on the lap.(Comprehension/ Easy)
ii) When he _______ [be + sleep] in the office, Swami saw a nightmare.
(Comprehension/ Average)

6. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition: (Comprehension/ Average)
i) Congratulations were showered ________ Swami.
ii) Swami listened to the conversations ________ under the blanket.

7. Fill in the blank with a suitable linker: (Comprehension/ Average)
i) Swami argued with his father ______ it was useless.
ii) Congratulations were showered on Swami ______ he had caught the burglar.

8. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words given in brackets: (Comprehension/ Average)
i) Swami saw something was moving _______ . [their / there]
ii) Father made Swami to sleep ______ (alone / a loan) in his office.
iii) Ravi told a ________ .(storey/story)
iv) Leela_____ (red/read) the letter yesterday.
v) Kusuma wanted to ______ (buy/by) a set of pens.
vi) He paid the bus _______ .(fair/fare)
vii) The lad was on the tree till ________ people came and killed the tiger.(sum/ some)
viii) Swami mumbled __________. (weekly/ weakly)
ix) Swami spoke with a _________ deal of enthusiasm about cricket.(great/ grate)
x) We are buying brand ________ bats and balls. (knew/ new)
xi) Mr. Lokesh is the ___________ of our college.(principle/ principal) (Apr 2021)

9. Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in column B. (Remember/ Easy)
(Remembering / Easy)

A	B
i) frightful	(bench, work, proposition, duty)
ii) time	(table, chair, gloomily, floor)
iii) lay	(attention, emphasis, notice, order)

(Apr 2021)

10. Give one word for the following: (Remembering / Easy)
i) a small creature of the spider family, with a poisonous sting.
ii) a frightening dream

11. Write the number of syllables for each of the following words: (Remembering / Easy)
i) night, lad, walking, horror
ii) returning, safer, desperately, speak

12. Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets: (Comprehension/ Average)

i) He saw the _______ (develop) of the city.
ii) They should be given good ________. (educate)

13. Frame a question to get the underlined word as answer. (Expression/ Average)
    i) The teachers congratulated Swami, by patting the back.
    ii) He came to the office, to sleep alone.

14. Change the following sentences into passive voice: (Expression/ Average)
    i) Swami caught the burglar.
    ii) Granny was telling a story.

15. Change the following sentence into other two degrees of comparison: (Expression/ Average)
    i) Swami was the cleverest boy in the class.
    ii) Seema is the tallest girl in the family.

16. Change the following sentences into reported speech: (Expression/ Difficult)
    i) Swami said to his father, "Your office room is dusty"(use reported verb **complained**)
    ii) Burglar cried, "Something has bitten me ".

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer booklet. Clues are given. (Expression/ Average)

17. i) Congratulations were showered on Swami, the next day. His classmates look at him on respect.
    a) Verb to be corrected. b) Preposition to be corrected
    ii) Swami hurried got up and spread his bed under the bench, but crouched there.
    a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected b) Conjunction to be corrected.
    iii) Swami's father sat gloomy gazing to the newspaper on his lap.
    a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected b) Preposition to be corrected.

IV. Answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences each:

18. Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about? (Comp/ Avg)
19. What was Swami's comment on the newspaper report? How did his view differ from that of his father? (Comp/ Avg)
20. What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father? (Comp/ Avg)
21. Why do you think Swami looked at his granny and his mother while following his father to the office room? (Exp / Diff)
22. There was absolute silence in the room. In spite of it, some noises reached Swami's ears. What were they? (Rem/ Easy)
23. As night advanced, Swami felt that something terrible would happen to him. What would it be? How would it happen? (Comp/ Avg)
24. Why did Swami feel that his father's proposition was frightful? (Comp/ Easy)
25. How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster? Why? (Comp/ Easy)

    OR

    Why was Swami honoured and why?
26. Why were congratulations showered on Swami? (April 2024 -1) (Comp/ Easy)
27. Why did Swami's father want Swami to sleep alone in the office room? (April 2017) (Comp/ Avg)
28. What habit was disgraceful according to Swami's father? (April 2015) (Comp/ Easy)
29. Why did Swami feel relieved at the end? (Comp/ Avg)

30. Do you think Swami really wanted to join the police? If not, what did he want to be? (Exp / Avg)
31. Why did Swami say that there were scorpions behind the law books? (Comp/ Avg)
32. How were Swami's opinion different from that of his father's view on courage? (Comp / Diff)
33. Why do you think his head master called Swami, a true scout? (Exp / Avg)
34. How did Swami react when his father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room? (June 2017) (Exp / Avg)
35. What thoughts came to Swami's mind when his father made him to sleep in the office room? (Comp / Avg)
36. Which place in the room was safe, compact and reassuring, according to Swami? (Comp / Avg)
37. What made Swami's father, cook and the servant rush up to the office room? (June 2015) (Comp / Avg)
38. Who do you think was wiser, Swami or his father? Justify your preference. (Exp / Diff)

V. Answer the following in 6-8 sentences.

39. A report about a boy in the newspaper was an unexpected event in Swami's life. Justify. (Comp / Avg)

OR

How did Swami become a hero over night? (June 2016, June 2019)

OR

How was Swami successful in fulfilling the intention of his father to prove his courage? (April 2019)

40. What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father? (Comp / Avg)
41. Describe/ Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying under the bench. (Comp / Avg) (April 2016, April 2022, June 2022)

VI. Read the extracts and answer the questions given below.

42. "I think he must have been a very strong and grown-up person, not a boy at all. How could a boy fight a tiger?" (Comp/ Avg)
    a) Who is the speaker?
    b) What does the speaker mean by this statement?
    c) What do you understand about the speaker?
43. "Leave alone strength, can you prove that you have courage?" (Comp/ Avg)
    a) Who posed this challenge?
    b) How did the speaker want the 'you' to prove his courage?
    c) What was the view of the speaker regarding courage?
44. "From the first of the next month, I'll sleep alone father." (March 2024-1) (Comp/ Avg)
    a) Who had to sleep alone?
    b) Why did he request his father to allow him to sleep alone from the first of next month?
    c) What reply did the speaker get?
45. "You must sleep alone hereafter." (2024- Model 1) (Comp/ Avg)
    a) Who did the 'you' usually sleep with?
    b) Where was Swami asked to sleep?
    c) Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone?
46. "Why do you disturb him" ? (Comp/ Avg)
    a) Who do you think is the speaker of the statement?
    b) Who was disturbing him?
    c) Why did the speaker make the statement?
47. " There may be scorpions behind your law books" (Comp/ Easy)
    a) Who said these words?
    b) When did the speaker say so?
    c) What made him say so?
48. "I'll make you the laughing stock of your school." (March 2023) (Comp/ Avg)

a) Who is the 'you' referred to here?
b) Who wanted to make him the laughing stock of his school?
c) Why did speaker say so?

49. ”Aiyo! Something has bitten me.” (Comp/ Easy)
a) Who cried “Aiyo! Something has bitten me,”?
b) What caused him to make an agonized cry?
c) When did he make the agonizing cry?

50. Why don't you join the police when you are grown up? (April 2018, June 2018) (Comp/ Avg)
a) Who gave this suggestion?
b) Why did he give the suggestion?
c) Was the ‘you’ really interested to join the police? What did he want to become?

51. “Can I have a lamp burning in the room?” (Comp/ Easy)
a) Who wanted a lamp?
b) Why did he want a lamp in the room?
c) Whom did he ask for a lamp?

52. “Tell her so and don’t look at me.” (Comp/ Diff)
a) Who does ‘her’ refer to?
b) Who should tell ‘her’ and what?
c) What reply did the speaker get?

53. “He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy.” (Comp/ Avg)
a) Who is the ‘he’?
b) When did the speaker feel so?
c)Why did he wish so?

54. “You are in the second form and I don’t like the way you are being brought up.”(April 2021) (Comp/ Avg)
a) Who is ‘I’ here?
b) Who was studying in the second form?
c) When did the speaker say this?

55. “Our captain has asked me to tell you.” (Comp/ Avg)
a) Who is the ‘me’?
b) What has the captain asked him to tell?
c) When did the speaker say so?

56. “He knew his father’s tenacity at such moments.” (Comp/ Avg)
a) Who does ‘he’ refer to?
b) When did the speaker feel so?
c) What does ‘tenacity’ mean in the context?

57. "He didn't have a wink of sleep the whole of last night" (Comp/ Avg)
a) Who is the speaker?
b) When was the statement made?
c) Why do you think he didn't have a wink of sleep the previous night?

58. "You let him sleep where he likes, you needn't risk his life again" (Comp/ Avg)
a) Who is the speaker?
b) What risk was the speaker talking about?
c) When was the statement made?

59. “All right molly-coddle and spoil him as much as you like.” (Comp/ Avg)
a) Who does ‘you’ refer to?
b) How according to the speaker, was he being spoiled?
c) What does ‘molly-coddle’ mean in the context?

60. “As the night advanced and the silence deepened, his heart beat faster.” (September 2021) (Comp/ Avg)

a) Who does ‘his’ refer to?
b) Where was he?
c) Why did his heart beat faster?

61. “How could a boy fight a tiger?” (September 2023) (Comp/ Avg)

a) Who asked this question ?
b) When did the speaker ask this ?
c) Who else, according to the speaker, could fight a tiger ?

VII. 62. Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below. (Expression/ Average)

i) Name	: R. K Narayan.
Birth	: 10 October 1906, Madras
Education	: Maharaja College, Mysore
Spouse	: Rajam
Father	: R V Krishnaswami Iyer
Profession	: English Novelist
Books	: Malgudi Days, Tiger for Malgudi, The Guide, Swami and his Friends

ii) Name	: Mr. Raghavendra
Profession	: Education Officer
Education	: BSc M.Ed.
Age	: 55 years
Height and weight	: 5 Feet 4 Inches feet, 55 Kgs
Family	: One son, Engineer and one daughter, Studying MBBS
Reason for his popularity	: helpful, best gardener
Hobbies	: gardening, bee-keeping, coin collection

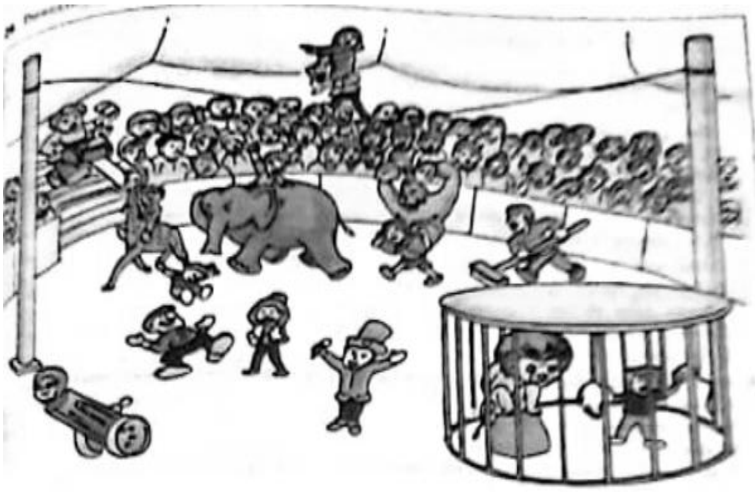
VIII. 63. Develop the story using the clues given below: (Expression/ Difficult)

i) Three friends- two geese, a tortoise—decide to migrate—food, water—geese fly—tortoise can’t—devise a way—carry tortoise—hold stick—with their beaks—tortoise not to speak—held the middle of the stick—children clap—tortoise angry—burst out-- fell

ii). Tortoise and hare—argument—race—settle the argument—race started—hare ran fast—slept—tortoise –slowly reached—won the race.

IX. 64. Study the picture below. Write a description of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph: (Expression/ Difficult)

i)



ii)



X. 65. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows: (Comprehension / Avg)

i) Lal Bahadur Shastry was born on 2nd October 1904 at Mughal Sarai. His parents were Sharada Prasad and Dulari Devi. As a boy, Lal Bahadur was a brave and kind boy. He was short and thin, but full of courage and vitality. Once, he and his uncle went for a stroll. It was getting dark. An old man, selling mangoes, saw them. He said "It is getting dark. I sell a hundred of these for one anna." Lal Bahadur and his uncle agreed to buy the mangoes. The vendor started counting fruits. When he reached 50, he asked him to stop. He gave the vendor one anna.

Later, his uncle asked Lal Bahadur why he had done so. Lal Bahadur replied, "A hundred mangoes for one anna is too cheap. Therefore, I gave him an anna, instead of half an anna." This shows how kind, Lal Bahadur was.

a) What kind of a boy was Lal Bahadur?

b) Why did the vendor sell all his mangoes for one anna?

ii) The Abacus is the earliest form of mechanical computer, invented more than 5000 years ago, probably in China. It consists of a wooden frame with coloured beads that can be moved on parallel rods. Calculations are made by moving beads up and down. The Abacus is still being used in the far East of Russia. A skilled operator can make calculations at least as quickly as a pocket calculator. As recently in 1983, more than two million of these instruments were being produced each year, in Japan. There, they are known as 'Sorobans'.

a) How is Abacus useful?

b) Why wooden beads are used in Abacus?

XI. 66. Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences.

(Comprehension / Average)

Narrate how a coward boy Swami became a hero overnight.

XII. 67. Write an essay on the following: (Expression / Difficult)

a) Global Warming b) Social Media

XIII. 68. Letter Writing (Expression / Average)

Write a letter using the information given below :

Imagine you are Suhas/ Saritha studying in 10^{th} std, Government High School, Narayanapura.

Write a letter to the municipal officer to provide drinking water facility in your locality

OR

Write a letter to your cousin Janaki inviting her to attend your brother's birthday.

POEM 1: GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

1. The poet, Ruskin Bond does not call his grandmother 'childish'. What else was she, according to him?
   Why does he consider her to be so?
   OR
   Why does the poet call his grandmother a genius?
2. How do you say that grandma had been in the habit of climbing trees for a very long period? Justify this by quoting the lines from the poem.
3. What did the neighbours advise Ruskin Bond's grandma? How did she respond to them?
4. Others feared that the granny would fall from a tree one day or the other. Did this happen? Or did something else happen?
5. What did the doctor recommend grandma? What was the reaction of the kids to this advice?
6. 'My dad knew his duties'. What did the speaker think his father's duty was?
7. Both the poet and his father were considerate towards Grandma. Substantiate the statement.
8. How did grandma feel while she was resting in bed?
9. What qualities of grandma do you appreciate? (April 2015)

II. Answer the following questions in 5 - 6 sentences each: (3 mk)

10. How did grandma fulfil her wish in the poem 'Grandma Climbs a tree"? (April 2025 - 1)

III. Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow.

11. "Ever since childhood, she'd had this gift for being happier in a tree than in a lift;"
    (Comprehension / Average)
    a) Who does 'she' refer to?
    b) What was the gift she had?
    c) Where was she happier?
12. "Well, I'll grow disgracefully, I can do it better." (Comprehension / Average)
    a) Who said this to whom?
    b) What was disgraceful?
    c) Why did the speaker say so?
13. "But it was feared by all that one day she'd have terrible fall. The outcome was different."
    a) Who does 'all' refer to ?
    b) Why did they fear that she'd have a terrible fall?
    c) What was the different outcome?
14. "I strongly recommend her, a quiet week in bed."
    a) Who is the 'I' referred to here?
    b) Why was this recommendation given?
    c)What was the response to the recommendation?
15. "For her, it was like a brief season in hell."
    a) What was 'like a brief season in hell'?
    b) Why was it like in hell for her ?
    c) What would be like heaven to her?

IV. Answer the following questions in about 8-10 sentences each:

16. Summarize in your own words the substance of the poem "Grandma Climbs a tree".(April 2016, June 2023)
17. Ruskin Bond's grandmother had an unusual habit of climbing trees. How was she successful in fulfilling her desire to live in a tree house?

OR

Describe in your own words how the poet Ruskin Bond's grandma was genius and how she upheld her right to reside in a tree? (April 2018)

OR

"The poet's grandmother had a zeal for climbing trees." Substantiate. (April 2024 Exam 2)

OR

According to the poet Ruskin Bond, his grandmother was 'unique'. Write a paragraph to support this statement. (April 2017)

OR

"My grandmother was a genius," says the poet. Justify your answer. (June 2016, April 2022, March 2023)

OR

The poet appreciates his grandmother's extraordinary behaviour very much. Justify (June 2017)

OR

The behaviour of Ruskin Bond's grandmother is unusual. Explain. (June 2018)

OR

Ruskin Bond's grandmother had an unusual habit of climbing trees. How was she successful in fulfilling her desire to live in a tree house? (April 2019)

OR

Write in your own words how passionate the poet's grandma was in climbing (June 2019)

OR

Why do you think that Ruskin Bond's grandmother was a grown-up woman with childish habits and desires? Substantiate. (June 2020)

18. Both the poet and his father were considerate towards grandmother. Substantiate this statement with textual support. (April 2020, June 2022)

PROSE 2 : THERE IS A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions. Only one of them is correct. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks: (Comprehension/ Easy)

i) He could play, ________

(A)can he? (B) could he? (C) couldn't he? (D) can't he ?

ii) I cannot do it, ________

(A) can I? (B) can' t I? (C) Do I? (D) don't I?

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct if clause choosing from the given alternatives: (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Student: Sorry madam. I have dropped the glass

Teacher: If you had handled it carefully, it _________ broken.

(A) would have (B) wouldn't have (C) would (D) will

ii) Akash: Anand, I am going to picnic tomorrow. Will you come?

Anand: Thank you for inviting me. If you had told me earlier, I ________ joined you.

(A) would have (B) wouldn't have (C) would (D) will

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive. (Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Roma Talreja jammed between other women, was trying to find some space.

(A) jammed (B) trying to (C) was trying (D) to find

ii) Baleshwar was trying to hold the blood-covered woman.

(A) was trying (B) trying to (C) to hold (D) covered

4. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentences : (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Traffic Police: <u>Take the girl to Airoli, there's a hospital there.</u>

Baleshwar: No .There is a closer place I know of.

(A) asking direction (B) giving suggestion (C) giving an order (D) making a request

ii) Baleshwar: How are you now?

Roma: Feeling better now. <u>Thank you for saving my life</u> . I am really grateful to you.

(A) making a request (B) giving instructions (C) expressing gratitude (D) giving information.

iii) Shalini: Hi Roma, how are you now? <u>We're sorry to hear about the accident.</u>

Roma : Feeling better now. Thank you very much for visiting me.

(A) expressing anger (B) showing sympathy. (C) expressing gratitude (D) expressing humour

iv) Baleshwar: Good morning, Roma , how are you today?

Roma: A lot better Baleshwar. I can't even imagine what would have happened if you had not come to my help.

Baleshwar: I feel it's our duty to help others in need. <u>I really feel sorry about the accident.</u>

(A) seeking permission (B) showing sympathy. (C) showing disrespect (D) expressing disagreement.

v) Dinesh: Hi Roma, how is your health right now.

Roma: I am fine. <u>It was all God's grace that I survived.</u> I am very grateful to Baleshwar for saving my life.

Dinesh: Yes. He is a real hero.

(A) showing sympathy (B) showing respect. (C) expressing gratitude. (D) expressing surprise

II. Do as directed

5. Fill in the blank with appropriate form of the verb given in brackets.: (Comprehension/ Average)
   i) Each of the boys________ (has/have) done his homework.
   ii) Time and Tide _______ (wait/ waits) for none.
   iii) Neither the motorists nor the pedestrians _______ (were/ was) ready to help Baleshwar.
   iv)Baleshwar ______ (run/runs) back to the place where Roma had fallen.
   v) Baleshwar Mishra _____(has /have) a very different story.
   vi)Baleshwar disagreed to take Roma to Airoli as it ______ (was/were) 10 kilometres away.
   vii) According to Baleshwar, the people of Mumbai _______ (is/are) afraid of getting trapped.
   viii) The tempo truck driver _______ (help / helps) Baleshwar to take Roma to the hospital.

6. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition: (Comprehension/ Average)

   i) Ten minutes later they arrived_______ a small hospital.
   ii) Baleshwar was a lanky youngster ________Mirzapur.

7. Fill in the blank with a suitable linker. (Comprehension/ Average)

   i) I argued with him ______ it was useless.
   ii) Baleshwar was a youngster ________ saved Roma.

8. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words given in brackets.
   i) Come __________ and get the sweets. (here/hear)
   ii) The __________ (sea/see) shore is full of tourists.

9. Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in column B. (Remember/ Easy)

A	B
i) hang	(around, fan, dress, down pace)
ii) call	(ear, phone, centre, door)
iii) knocked	(bell, senseless, hammer, kettle)
iv) heart hammering	(hand ,brain, chest, body)
v) burst of	(flowers, fountain, sleep, pain)
vi) treading	(water, liquid, home, goal)
vii) lose	(happiness, song, hope, silence)
viii) wrap up	(the day, the perfume, a cloud, one's memory)
ix) bled	(to harmony, to death, to bliss, to paradise)
x) take	(a drip, a look, a shine, a bloom)

10. Give one word for the following: (Remember/ Easy)
    i) moved unsteadily
    ii) the man that a woman is engaged to
    iii) one who travels to workplace daily
    iv) a quick sudden clutch or attempt to seize
    v) push someone roughly
    vi) manage to get into or through a narrow or restricted space
    vii) quickly seize something in a rude or eager way

viii)run or travel somewhere in a great hurry

11. Write the number of syllables for each of the following words: (Remember/ Average)
i) even, telling, different, story
ii) over, very, road, gingerly

12.Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets: (Comprehension / Average)
i) Baleshwar pulled the train's red _________ (emerge) chain.
ii) The __________ (manage) decided to give bonus to the employees.

13.Frame a question to get the underlined word as answer. (Expression/ Average)
i) The dog was crying <u>for food.</u>
ii) Sheela got a first rank <u>by working hard</u>.

14. Change the following sentences into passive voice: (Expression/ Average)
i) Baleshwar saved Roma.
ii) Gopi is preparing tea.

15.Change the following sentence into other two degrees of comparison. (Expression/ Difficult)
i) Baleshwar was quicker than any other commuter in the train.
ii) The truck driver was the most helpful man.

16. Change the following sentences into reported speech: (Expression/ Difficult)

i) Baleshwar said, "My sister is injured".
ii) Baleshwar said to Dinesh " Your sister Roma has fallen off a train".(Use reported verb '**informed**')

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer booklet. Clues are given. (Expression / Average)

17. i) Her hands reached of the steel railing above, so finding only air, Roma was thrown out of the coach.
a) Preposition to be corrected b) Conjunction to be corrected
ii) Baleshwar went and grabed the train's red emergency chain and pulled it down frantic. (Mar 2025-1)
a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected b) Spelling mistake to be corrected

IV Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

18. What was regular about the scene in the most populated metropolis in India? (Comp/ Avg)
19. Having boarded the train, what was Roma looking forward to?
OR
Why did Roma panic?
OR
Why had Roma fallen by the tracks? (June 2018) (Comp/ Avg)
20. Why do you think Baleshwar jumped off the moving train? (Exp/ Avg)
OR
Baleshwar jumped off the slow-moving train and risked his life to save a stranger. What does it reveal?
21. Why was there no help in sight when Baleshwar found Roma by the tracks?

22. Why wasn't there any response from Roma when Baleshwar said, "Behenji aap theekhai?" (Comp/ Avg)
23. How did the tempo truck driver help Baleshwar? (April 2018) (Comp/ Avg)
24. Why couldn't Baleshwar thank the tempo truck driver? (Comp/ Avg)
25. Why did Baleshwar not agree to take Roma to Airoli? (Comp/ Avg)
26. Write briefly, the personal details of Baleshwar. (Comp/ Avg)
27. Write the personal details of Roma Talreja. (Comp/ Avg)
28. How can you say that Baleshwar had good memory? (Exp/ Avg)
29.Why were the people of Mumbai afraid, according to Baleshwar? (March 2025 -1) (Comp/ Avg)

OR

Why did nobody (people of Mumbai) volunteer to help Roma?

30. The doctor at the Divine Multi Speciality Hospital admitted Roma without any formalities. What made him do so?
31.Why did Baleshwar revisit the spot where Roma had fallen? (April 2020) (Comp/ Avg)
32.What values can we learn from the lesson, "There is a girl by the tracks"? (September 2020) (App/Diff)

V. Answer the following in 6-8 sentences.

33. How do you say that Baleshwar was kind enough to save Roma's life? (2024 - 1, 2,3) (Exp/ Avg)
34. Describe the role played by the tempo truck driver in saving Roma's life. (Comp/ Avg)
35. Why was Roma grateful to Baleshwar? (Comp/ Avg)
36. How did Baleshwar manage to take the girl to Divine Multi- Specialty hospital? (2015 April)

VI. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (Comp/ Avg)

37. There is a girl by the track."
    a) Who said the above words?
    b) Who does the 'girl' refer to?
    c) When was this said?
38. "Let's go and help her."
    a) Who is the speaker of the above words?
    b) Who does 'her 'refer to?
    c) Why did they want to help her?
39. "I hope I'm not too late."
    a) Who said the above words?
    b) When did the speaker say so?
    c) What did he hope, he was not too late for?
40."Behenji aap theek hai?" (April2022)
    a) Who said the above words?
    b) Who does 'behenji' refer to?
    c) Was there any response from her? Why?
41. "Please help me take her to a hospital." (April2019)
    a) Name the speaker of the above lines.
    b) Who did he request to help him?
    c) What was the response?
42. But all he could think of was saving a stranger's life.
    a) Who does 'he' refer to?
    b) Who was the stranger?
    c)What had happened to the stranger?

43. “Take the girl to Airoli.”
a) Who said the above words?
b) Who did he give this suggestion to?
c) Why did he say so?

44. “There is a closer place I know of.” (April 2016)
a) Who is the speaker of the above statement?
b) Why did he choose that place?
c)What happened after going to that place?

45. “Whom can I call?”, he asked quickly, fearing that she would black out once more. (2017 April, 2025 exam 2)
a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?
b) What did the listener answer?
c) What do you mean by ‘black out’ here?

46. “Chacha can I borrow your mobile? “(June 2016)
a) Who made this request?
b) Who does ‘chacha’ refer to?
c) Why did he ask for the mobile?

47.” I think it is astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me.” (2022 June)
a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?
b) Who was a stranger to the speaker?
c) How did the stranger help the speaker?

48.” I am new to Mumbai, but I’ve noticed that people here are afraid.” (March 2023)
a) Who made this statement?
b) When did the speaker notice this?
c) According to the speaker, why were the people of Mumbi afraid?

49.” I am new to Mumbai, but I’ve noticed that people here are afraid.” (June 2017)
a) Who was new to Mumbai?
b) Why did he come to Mumbai?
c) What made him feel that the people of Mumbai were afraid?

VII. 50. Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below: (Expression/ Average)

i) Name : Roma Talreja.
Age : 21 years
Height and Weight : Five foot two, 50 Kilo
Education : B Com`
Job : Call centre executive
State : Maharashtra

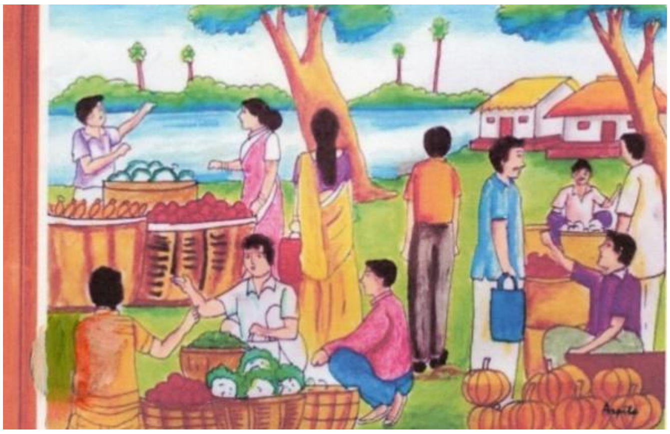
ii) Name : Mr. Baleshwar Mishra
Age : 20 years
Education : High school drop out
Height and weight : lanky youngster
Job : still searching
State: Mirzapur U. P.
Hobbies : watching movies
Reason for popularity : Saved Roma’s life

VIII. 51 Develop the story using the clues given below: (Expression / Difficult)

Two notorious thieves- on the lookout for a prey- consider themselves very clever -enter a rich man's house-find the safe open – happy at their unexpected luck- pile up everything, gold, silver and money – lights come on- man with a gun appears- the thieves tried to escape- but in vain –the man calls the police.

IX. 52. Study the picture given below: (Expression / Difficult)

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



X. 53. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (Comprehension/ Average)

i) A balanced diet provides the body with the necessary nutrients, vitamins, and minerals to function optimally. It includes a variety of foods from all food groups, such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins, and healthy fats. Eating a balanced diet can help maintain a healthy weight, support energy levels, and reduce the risk of chronic diseases. A well-nourished body and mind can improve overall well-being and quality of life.

a) What is one benefit of having a balanced diet?

b) What types of foods should be included in a balanced diet?

ii) Discipline is the key to success in all areas of life. It is the practice of adhering to a set of rules or code of conduct, which helps individuals achieve their goals and lead a more organized life. Discipline is essential for personal growth, as it enables individuals to prioritize tasks, manage time effectively, and develop good habits. In schools, discipline helps students focus on their studies, respect their teachers, and achieve academic excellence. In the workplace, discipline is crucial for meeting deadlines, following protocols, and delivering quality work.

a) What is discipline, and why is it important?

b) How does discipline benefit individuals in their personal and professional lives?

XI. Answer the following question in about 8-10 questions:

54. What qualities of Baleshwar do you like the most? (Appreciation/ Difficult)

55. "Love and compassion are the true religions to me" says Dalai Lama. Justify this statement with reference to the lesson 'There is a girl by the tracks.' (Appreciation/ Difficult)

XII. 56. Write an essay on any *one* of the following: (Expression / Difficult)

a) Air pollution

b) Mobile Phones

XII. 57. Write a letter using the information given below: (Expression / Average)

i) Imagine you are Akash/ Akshatha studying in 10th std, Government Pre University College Thekkatte. Write a letter to your headmaster requesting him to help your friend to pay the school fees as he/she is poor.

ii) Imagine you are Preetham/ Preethi, studying in X std, GHS, Gundmi. Write a letter to the forest officer, to provide 100 saplings to celebrate the 'Environmental day' on June 5th under Eco club activities in your School.

iii) Imagine you are Amith/ Arathi Studying in X Std of G H S, Bangalore. Write a letter to your headmaster requesting him/her to issue your transfer certificate.

POEM 2 :QUALITY OF MERCY

I. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences.

1) Mercy is compared to gentle from heaven. How is this comparison apt?
2) The speaker compares the power of the king with the power of mercy, saying that mercy is mightiest of mightiest. How does she justify this?
3) The speaker says that mercy is twice blessed? What does he mean by this?

   OR

   How do you interpret the poet's interpretation of mercy as twice blessed?
4) Sceptre shows the force of temporal power. In contrast what or whose quality does mercy stand for?
5) The poem quality of mercy has fourteen lines. But it is not a sonnet. Justify the statement.

II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

6. "It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath, it is twice blest"

   a) What is compared to gentle rain from heaven?
   b) What blesses twice?
   c) Why does the speaker feel it blesses twice ?

7. His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,

   a) What is Sceptre?
   b) How does the sceptre show the temporal poet?
   c) In contrast, what quality does mercy stand for?

8. "'Tis mightiest in the mightiest"

   a) There are two 'mightiest' things . What do they stand for?
   b) What does the word 'mightiest' mean?
   c) What does the speaker intend to say by comparing two mighty things, here?

9. It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes

   a) What does 'it' refer to, here?
   b) How does it bless the one who gives?
   c) How does it bless the one who takes?

10. Mercy is above the sceptred sway.

   a) What is a sceptre?
   b) How is mercy above the sceptred sway?
   c) Which is above the sceptre sway?

III. Answer the following question in about 8-10 questions :

11. Write the summary of the poem "Quality of Mercy"

IV. 12. Identify the figure of speech in the following lines of the poem:

i) "It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven"
ii) "It blesseth him that gives and him that takes"
iii) "And earthly power doth then show likest God's"

V. 13. Quote from Memory: (Four lines) (Remembering/ Easy)

i. It is enthroned ………………………. (March 2024-1)
……………………………………………
……………………………………………

…………………………seasons justice.

ii. The quality ………………………….
…………………………………………
…………………………………………
……………………………….that takes.

PROSE 3: GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions. Only one of them is correct. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks: (Comprehension/ Easy)

i)The old man hung his head for a moment in thought ,_________?

(A) haven't he (B) didn't he (C) hasn't he (D) isn't he

ii)They had replastered the old house ,_________?

(A) didn't they (B) hadn't they? (C) haven't they (D) don't they

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct 'if clause' choosing from the given alternatives: (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Rohini: John, did you bring your camera?
John: Oh! Sorry.
Rohini: It's Ok.
John: If I had brought my camera, we _________ taken some photographs.
(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) would have (D) will have

ii) Chitra: You missed the train, didn't you?
Saina: Yes. I went to the railway station at 10.30.a.m. But the train had left at 10.15 a.m.
Chitra: If you had gone to the station at 10 a.m. you ________ missed the train.
(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) would have (D) will have

iii) Mala: Kala, you told me on the other day that you would buy a diamond necklace. Did you buy it?
Kala: No Mala, I didn't buy it. My mother told me she would give some money. If my mother had given me money I ________ bought it.
(A) will have (B) would (C) would have (D) would not have

iv) Vinutha: Hello Susheela, you're a bit down today.
Susheela: Yes Vinutha. We've lost the cricket match by just two runs.
Vinutha: If your team had selected one more fast bowler, your team _______ won the match.
(A) would have (B) shall have (C) will have (D) wouldn't have

v) Reporter: Sir, what made you choose arts as your career?
Satish: I was left with no other choice. If I had not lost the power of hearing, I _____ become an artist.
(A) would have (B) will have (C) wouldn't have (D) would

vi) Narrator: : Why did you not agree to take extra money?
Anselmo: If the land belonged to me, I __________agreed to take extra money.
A) wouldn't have (B) would have (C) shouldn't have (D) will have

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive. (Comprehension/ Easy)

i) The Old man: (seeming to be hurt) Friend, I don't like to have you speak to me in that manner. Very sorry.
Story Teller: (Apologetically) Excuse me please. I never meant to hurt you. If I did, I'm terribly sorry. What do you think you would do?
(A) to hurt (B) think (C) would (D) do

ii) Ashok : Did you miss bus?
Akshay : Yes, I went to meet my friend
(A) to meet (B) went (C) miss (D) did

4. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentences:

(Comprehension/ Average)

i) Manju : Do you have an extra pen ?
Ramu : Why ?
Manju : Will you lend me your pen?
Ramu : sure
(A) Order (B) suggestion (C) request (D)advice

ii) Don Anselmo: It is the price. I don't need a cent more. Do you agree with the price?
Story Teller: Yes. We have.
(A) Order (B) suggestion (C) asking opinion (D) advice

iii) Paul : Good evening, Sir.
Doctor : Very good evening. What can I do for you ?
Paul : I have a severe burning sensation in my chest. What do you think I must do now?
Doctor :You will have to give up smoking.
(A) Seeking opinion (B) giving information (C) conveying wishes (D) giving instruction

iv) Veena : Excuse me, may I use your pen?
Samhitha: Yes , by all means.
(A) Seeking permission (B) Offering help (C) Seeking information (D) Seeking help

v) Anil: Could you drop me at the railway station ?
Rahul: Yes, of course.
Anil: Thank you very much.
Rahul: You are welcome.
(A) Expressing sympathy (B) Expressing gratitude (C) Offering help (D)Seeking help

II. Do as directed

5. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in the brackets.
i) Don Anselmo _______ (sign) the sale deed after the negotiation for twelve hundred dollars.
ii)When they ______ (be + speak)) to, they only laughed and talked back good naturedly in Spanish.

6. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition: (Comprehension/ Average)
i)The little creek ran ______ his land.
ii) The day of the sale he came _______ the office.

7. Fill in the blank with a suitable linker. (Comprehension/ Average)
i) I argued with him _______ it was useless.
ii) I sold them my property _________ I knew they were good people.

8. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words given in brackets.
i) It took a __________(week, weak) to arrange another meeting.
ii) The __________ (former, farmer) stopped his work and went home.

9 .Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in column B. (Remember/ Easy)

A	B
i) innumerable	[kin, trees, birds, hand]
ii) shake	[legs, ears, branches, hand]

10.Give one word for the following. (Remember/ Easy)

i) A piece of land in which fruit trees are grown.

ii) A very large farm.

11. Pick out the word which has only two syllables. (Remember/ Easy)

i) ago, school, general, good

ii) innumerable, little, plan, kin

12.Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets: (Comprehension / Avg)

i) My grandmother told me an ________ (interest) story.

ii) There was a great deal of ________ (converse) about rain and his family.

13. Frame a question to get the underlined word as answer. (Expression/ Average)

i) Don Anselmo removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully.

ii) One day they came back to the office to complain.

14. Read the conversation and change the underlined sentence into passive voice. (Expression/ Average)

i) Seema: Where are all the children?
Nisha: They are flying kites.

ii) Author: Sir, I request you.
Don Anselmo: I sold the trees. Don't ask. Please

15. Change the following sentence into other two degrees of comparison. (Expression/ Difficult)

i) Seema is the tallest girl in our class.

ii) Don Anselmo was the most generous person in the village.

16.Read the following conversations and change the underlined sentences into reported speech: (Expression/ Difficult)

i) Raju : Are you working in this company? (Use reported verb **questioned/ asked**)
Rakesh : Yes, I am. I joined this company last year.

ii) Latha : What are you doing?
Nikhitha : I am completing my maths homework (Use reported verb **replied)**

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer booklet. Clues are given. (Expression/ Average)

17. i) It took most of the following winter to buy the trees, individual, from the descendents of Don Anselmo in the valley of Rio en Medio

a) Spelling to be corrected. b)Adverbal mistake to be corrected

ii) There was nothing we could do. Legal we owned the trees and the old man had been so generous, refusing what amounted to a fortune for him.

a) Conjunction to be corrected. b) Adverbal mistake to be corrected

IV. Answer the following questions in two - three sentences each:

18. Describe the property of Don Anselmo.
19. Explain briefly the appearance and manners of Don Anselmo.
20. How did Don Anselmo greet the guests who had been waiting for him?
21. What did the Americans discover after the survey?
22. The storyteller offered the old man almost double what he had quoted earlier. Why?
23. What was the reaction of the old man to the storyteller's offer?

24. Why did the old man Don Anselmo refuse to take extra money? [March 2023]
25. What makes you feel that the American friends were truthful people?
26. Why did the storyteller say that the Americans were *buena gente*?
27. What makes you think that Don Anselmo was a man of principles? [June 2016] [April 2020]
28. What made the Americans complain against the children of Rio en Medio? [April 2018]
29. Don Anselmo had concern for the children of Rio en Medio. Explain briefly. [April 2016]

OR

Don Anselmo was passionate about his land and the children of Rio en Medio. Support this statement with your answer. [April 2017] [April 2019]

30. Why was the storyteller unable to convince the old man? [April 2017]
31. How was the problem of ownership resolved by the Americans?
32. Why did the Americans want to buy Don Anselmo's land?

OR

What features of Don Anselmo's property attracted the Americans to buy it? [June 2023]

33. Don Anselmo was a generous man. Justify.

OR

What makes you think that Don Anselmo was a man of principles? [June 2017] [May 2025-2]

V. Answer the following in 6-8 sentences.

34. Don Anselmo had some peculiar manners when he visited his friends. Explain.
35. Don Anselmo and the Americans were generous in their own ways. Explain.
36. Don Anselmo's reaction to the offer of more money was not expected. Justify this statement.

VI. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (Comprehension/ Average)

37. "It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man. He was in no hurry."
   a) Who is the old man here?
   b) What was the negotiation about?
   c) Why do you think it took months for him, to come to an understanding?

38. "We have made a discovery"
   a) Who does the word 'We' refer to here?
   b) What did they discover?
   c) What was the result of the discovery?

39. "These Americans are *Buena gente*"
   a) Who said these words?
   b) Whom was it said to?
   c) What is the meaning of '*buena gente*' in the context?

40. "I knew they were good people but I did not sell the trees in the orchard."
   a) Who is the 'I' here? [2024 April]
   b) Who were the good people?
   c) Why didn't he sell the trees?

41. "I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner"
   a) Who made this statement?
   b) Who does 'You' refer to?

c) What is the mood of the speaker?

42. "I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and that is the price."
  a) Who does the word 'I' refer to here?
  b) Whom was it said to?
  c) What does this statement tell about the speaker?

43. "He signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon." [September 2020]
  a) Who does 'he' refer to ?
  b) How much money did he take ?
  c) Why did he refuse to take more amount ?

44. "I did not sell them the trees in the Orchard. The trees in that orchard are not mine." [March 2025] [June 2017]
  a) Who said these words?
  b) Who does 'them' refer to?
  c) Why didn't he sell the trees in the orchard?

45. "The trees in that Orchard are not mine". [June 2024]
  a) Who was the speaker?
  b) According to the speaker, who did the trees belong to?
  c) When did the speaker make the statement?

46. "I argued with him but it was useless". [April 2018]
  a) Who argued with him?
  b) Who does 'him' refer to?
  c) What was the outcome?

VII. 47. Given below is the profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below. (Expression/ Average)

i) Name : Rabindranath Tagore
Known in Bengal as : Gurudeva
Birth : 7th May, 1861
Parents : Debendranath Tagore and Sarala Devi
Occupation : Writer, painter, Singer
Notable works : Gitanjali, Jana Gana Mana, Rabindra Sangeet, Amara Sonar Bangla etc.
Award : Nobel Prize for literature in 1913
Death : 7th August, 1941

VIII. 48. Develop the story using the clues given below: (Expression / Difficult)

i) A poor woodcutter — cutting wood — tree on a river bank — axe fell into the river — goddess — golden axe — refused — silver axe — refused — wooden axe — happily accepted — goddess gave golden and silver axes — blessing — moral.

ii) A hungry dog — stand by a meat shop — butcher offers a meat piece — took in the mouth — ran over a bridge — looked below — water — saw another dog — reflection — barked — meat fell in water — disappointed — moral.

IX. 49. Study the picture given below. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph. (Expression / Difficult)

i)



ii)



X. 50. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:

i) One fine sunny day in winter, a grasshopper was basking in the warm sun. But he was very hungry as he had not eaten anything the previous night. So, he looked about to find something to soothe his hunger. Suddenly, he saw few ants carrying grains into their hole. He went up to the ants and asked humbly. "Can you, please, spare few grains for me? I haven't eaten anything since yesterday. So, I am almost starving to death. One of the ants asked the grasshopper, "What were you doing the whole summer? Why didn't you store up the food for the winter season"? The grasshopper replied, I spent all the summer singing songs and that's why I couldn't store anything". The ant chuckled out a smile and remarked, "then dance the winter away". The grasshopper pulled a long face and walked away.

a) Why was the grasshopper starving?

b) How does the ant prove the statement 'Work is worship'?

Questions for practice:

a) In the story, who was busy?
b) What was the grasshopper doing during Summer?
c) Which line suggests that it was Summer?
d) Why were the ants carrying grains to their hole?
e) The grasshopper believed in living a happy life. Pick the phrase/s that suggests this idea.
f) Give a suitable title to this story.

ii) A small crowd had gathered around the entrance to the park. His curiosity aroused, Robert crossed the road to see what was happening. He found that the center of attraction was an old man with a performing monkey. The monkey's tricks, he soon discovered, were in no way remarkable. So, after throwing a few pennies in the dirty hat which the man had placed on the pavement, Robert moved off, along with other members of the crowd.

At this point the man suddenly let out a loud cry. Everyone turned to see what had happened. The man was bending over his monkey, which now lay quite still on the pavement. He picked up the apparently

lifeless body and holding it close to him, began to weep. A young man stepped forward from the crowd and taking some money from his pocket, dropped it into the hat. Robert and several other people did likewise, until the pennies in the hat were covered with silver coins. Meanwhile the man continued to hold the dead monkey in his arms and seemed to take no notice of what was going on about him.

A few months later, Robert came across the old man, again in another part of the city. The man had a monkey, bought no doubt, with the money the crowd had given him. It did not, however, seem any better at its tricks than the previous one. Robert was pleased to see that the old man was still able to earn a living, though on this occasion, having partly paid for the monkey out of his own pocket, he did not feel inclined to throw any money into the hat.

But the performance was not yet over. Once again, the old man let out a loud cry. Once again, the monkey lay still on the pavement. The man picked up the "dead" monkey and clutching it in his arms began to weep. The same young man stepped forward and threw some money into the hat. Again, the crowd followed suit, except Robert. Smiling to himself, he went on his way, amazed at the man's audacity.

a. Why did the old man begin to weep?
b. What wise thing did Robert do after he watched the monkey's tricks for the second time?

iii) Good habits are always beneficial for life. Some habits like timely meals, doing physical exercises, running and jogging keep one's body and mind in good condition. Yoga and prayer help man to lead a happy and contented life. They help man to have perfect coordination between body and mind. Besides good habits, our body requires good food, fresh air, clean water, sleep and rest. Doctors tell us that some matters work against good health. Smoking, eating too much, irregular habits such as eating at odd times, going to bed very late and not doing one's work at regular hours. One should follow good habits to lead a happy life.

a. How do exercises like running and jogging help us?
b. What are the good habits mentioned in the above passage?

iv) Tom brown was a peddler who went from village to village. His goods were carried on the back of his ass. Tom was lame and used limp along holding on the tail of his ass. Thai tail was thus of a great help to him in walking. One day in winter, there was a great snow storm. Tom and his ass lost their way and tumbled together in a deep pit. The ass got out of the pit making his way through the dense masses of snow but his master being lame, could not do so. Tom was hidden in the snow and would soon have lost his life. The ass forced away through the snow back again into the pit and stood there. So his master could get a good grip of his tail. So, Tom was pulled out. There was a light in the distance. Holding fast the tail of his ass, Tom managed to reach a cottage and put up there for the night where he was looked after by the cottagers.

a. What is the general idea of the people about the ass?
b. Why did Tom hold on the tail of his ass while walking?

XI. Answer the following questions in about 8-10 sentences: (Comprehension/ Average)

51. Why did the author's argument with Don Anselmo turn useless?
52. "I did not sell the trees because I could not, they are not mine". How did the old man support this statement?

XII. 53. Write an essay on any one of the following : (Expression / Difficult)

a) Save trees, save earth   b) Smart phones

XIII. 54. Write a letter using the information given below :

Imagine you are Shashank/Shamita, X std, studying in Govt. High School Vidyanagar, Udupi.

Write a letter to your father about your progress in studies.

OR

Write a letter to the Manager, K.S.R.T.C, requesting him to provide more buses to your village.

POEM 3 : I AM THE LAND

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

1. ‘I wait’ is repeated five times in the poem. What quality of the speaker is highlighted with this repetition?
2. Bring out the contrast between the speaker and the reader in the poem, ‘I am the land’.
3. What activities do men do on the land?
4. ‘You cannot put a fence around the planet Earth’. What is the tone of the speaker, here? Give reason for your answer.
5. What does the phrase ‘car lot eyes stare’ suggest?

II. Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences each:

6. Write the summary of the poem ‘I am the Land’.

OR

How does the poet describe that the earth has an ocean of patience in the poem, “I am the land”.

OR

How does the poet say that the land has more patience in the poem ‘I am the Land’ ?

OR (April, August 2024)

How does the poet describe the earth’s feelings in the poem “I am the Land” ? (June 2024)

III. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

7. “You say you own me; I wait”
   a) Who is the speaker?
   b) Who does ‘you’ refer to?
   c) What does the line tell about the speaker?

8. “I wait with muddy holes”
   a) Name the poem from where this extract is taken?
   b) Who does ‘I’ refer to?
   c) What does ‘muddy holes’ mean?

9. “Then someone tickles me, plant life .... fruit...grass…trees”
   a) What does tickle mean in the context?
   b) What is the mood of the speaker in the statement?
   c) Who is the ‘someone’ mentioned in the line?

10. “You come with guns a chain link necklace chokes me now”.
   a) Why do they come with guns?
   b) What is the feeling of the speaker?
   c) What does ‘chain-link necklace’ mean in the context?

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows: (Comprehension / Avg)

11. King Ashoka was a kind, wise and righteous ruler. He spent all his time for thinking of the welfare of his subjects. He had a strong desire to make his subjects happy. His subjects could meet him at any time and in any place. He had planted trees on either side of the roads; he had dug wells by the roadside; he had built rest houses for both men and animals. He was respected by everyone.

a) How did Ashoka usually spend his time?
b) Mention any two things that Ashoka did for the welfare of his subjects.

V. Answer the following question in about 8-10 questions : (Comprehension/ Average)

12. Write the summary of the poem 'I am the Land'. (2020 April)

OR

Describe the feelings of the Mother Earth in the poem "I am the Land" in your own words.

OR (September 2020)

How does the poet Marina de Bellagenta explain the patience and self-assertion of the land?

OR (March 2023)

How does the land in the poem 'I am the Land' express the patience and its pains ? (June 2023)

OR

Write a brief summary of the poem 'I am the Land'. (May 2025)

OR

How does the poet describe that the earth has an ocean of patience in the poem, "I am the land".

PROSE 4: Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks: (Comprehension/ Avg)

i) He bought books by curtailing his daily needs, ________?

(A) don't he (B) didn't he (C) hasn't he (D) doesn't he

ii) The Constitution is a fundamental document, ______?

(A) is it (B) doesn't it (C) isn't it (D) wasn't it

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct if clause choosing from the given alternatives: (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Chandan : Hey Sneha, have you missed the bus ?

Sneha : Yes. I had gone to the bus station at 10:30 AM but the bus had left at 10:15 AM.

Chandan : If you had gone to the bus station at 10:00 AM you ________ missed the bus.

(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) will have (D) would have

ii) Savitha : Did you go to the Bharatanatyam programme ?

Madhura : Yes, I had been with my family. It was fantastic.

Savitha : If you had called me, I __________ joined you.

(A) should have (B) wouldn't have (C) shouldn't have (D) would have.

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive. (Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Mohan : Constitution is not merely to create the organs of the State

Sohan : Yes. It also limits their authorities.

(A) merely (B) to create (C) organs (D) limits

ii) Ashok : Great sages tried to bring all the communities of India together in a creative partnership.

Akshay : True. But many people keep on widening the gap for their benefit.

(A) to bring (B) together (C) widening (D) keep

4. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentences (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Sujay : I'm suffering from stomach ache since last week.

Vijay : Don't worry. It'll turn out all right. <u>Why don't you consult an expert doctor ?</u>

(A) Giving suggestion (B) Offering help (C) Seeking permission (D) Expressing sympathy.

ii) Tilak : I am doing my post-graduation in English.

Vivek : Is it? <u>Could you please teach me some grammatical structures in English language ?</u>

(A) request (B) advice (C) offering help (D) accepting.

iii) Veeranna: Suresh, <u>I'm thankful to you for having helped me with English Grammar</u>. I scored good marks in the examination.

Suresh: That's alright. It was a revision for me.

(A) seeking help (B) expressing gratitude (C) offering help (D) accepting gratitude

II. Do as directed

5. Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in column B. (Remember/ Easy)

A	B
i) depressed	(class, push , button, hand)
ii) voracious	(doctor, cook , reader, tailor)

iii) social (honesty, minister, justice, speaker)
iv) insatiable (thirst, champion, books, document)

6. Write the number of syllables for each of the following words: (Remember/ Easy)
i) pillar, fundamental, legislature, executive
ii) dedication, demonstrate, direction, tyranny
iii) curtail, conference, leader, judiciary
iv) anarchy, minister, edifice, disobedience
v) constitution, oppression, class, organ

7. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in the brackets.
i) Babasaheb came to be greatly __________ (influence) by the life and work of Mahatma Phule.
ii) Baba Saheb's newspapers __________ (be + recognise) as the voice of the depressed.

8. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition. (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Dr. Ambedkar was aided _________ the indefatigable Constitutional Adviser, B.N. Rau.
ii) The Tamil poetess Avvai said, "There are only two castes ________ the world".

9. Fill in the blank with a suitable linker. (Comprehension/ Average)

i) The charitable _______ give are superior.
ii) It is a document _________ defines the position and power of the three organs of the State.

10. Use these words as a verb in a sentence of your own: (Expression/ Difficult)
i) position
ii) search
iii) gift
iv) dream

11. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word : (Comprehension/ Average
i) Such a <u>prominent</u> champion of the oppressed and depressed in India has passed away.
ii) Babasaheb came to be <u>greatly</u> influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule.

12.Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets: (Expression/ Average)
i) Ambedkar's ______ (observe) of the constitution is significant.
ii) He bought books by ______ (curtail) his daily needs.

13. Fill in the blank using the correct article : (Expression/ Average)
i) Rajesh is ______ NCC student.
ii) Dr. Ambedkar served as the chairman of Drafting Committee of ______ Constituent Assembly of India.
iii) Ambedkar had ________ insatiable thirst for books.
iv) Our Constitution is ________ fundamental document.
v) He had _______ ocean of patience.
vi) Nehru chose Ambedkar as _________ first law minister.

14. Change the following into passive voice. (Expression/ Average)
i) They are purchasing a car.

ii) The Drafting Committee drafted the Constitution of India.

15. Change the following sentence into other two degrees of comparison. (Expression/ Difficult)
i) Sharan is taller than any other boy in our class.
ii) No other river in India is as long as the Ganga.

16. Read the following conversations and change the underlined sentences into reported speech: (Expression/ Difficult)

i) Raju : Are you working in this company?
Rakesh: Yes, I am. I joined this company last year.
ii) Latha : What are you doing?
Nikhitha: I am completing my maths homework.

III. 17.The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer booklet. Clues are given. (Expression/ Difficult)

i) While in the USA, he was drawn to the fourteenth amandment of the Constitution of the USA which given freedom to the Black Americans.
a) Spelling to be corrected. b) Verbal mistake to be corrected
ii) Once, a poor women was walking from one village to another, carry a bundle on her head. Unable to lift it easily, she rested every now and then.
a) Noun number to be corrected b) Verbal mistake to be corrected

IV. Answer the following questions in 2 – 3 sentences each

18. How do you say that Dr B R Ambedkar was a voracious reader? (2016April, 2025 March)

OR

Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student. Explain. (April 2022)

19. What was the major influence on Dr BR Ambedkar when he was in the USA?

OR

How did the 14th Amendment of the American Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Dr B R Ambedkar? (June 2016, April 2017)

20. Dr. B R Ambedkar worked for the upliftment of the depressed classes. Explain. (April 2020).
21. Name the newspapers and the institutions started by Dr B R Ambedkar. (Remember/ Easy)
22. How can you say that Dr B R Ambedkar was an effective member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly?
23. Dr B R Ambedkar was not in the Congress party, yet he was made the chairman of the drafting committee. Why?
24.Who were the notable members of the drafting committee?
25. Nehru chose Ambedkar as law minister for three reasons. What were they?

OR

Why did Nehru choose Dr B R Ambedkar as a first law minister of India? (April 2015, April 2020, April 2022, March 2019, June 2022) **OR**

What great qualities of Dr Ambedkar made Nehru to choose him the first law minister of independent India? (June 2023)

26. How did Dr Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhiji try to wipe out caste discrimination from India? (September 2020, April 2023, April 2024 & 2025 May)
27. After independence, members of the scheduled caste found doors opened to them. How?
28. Babasaheb Ambedkar considered public agitation in free India, unconstitutional. Why?
29. What qualities do you appreciate in Dr B R Ambedkar? (June 2022)(Appreciation/ Diff)

30. What made Dr Ambedkar describe the methods of civil disobedience as the" Grammar of Anarchy"?

V. Answer the questions in 5-6 sentences each.

31. Constitution is a fundamental document to both the ruler and the ruled. How?
32. What made Dr Ambedkar describe the methods of civil disobedience, non-co-operation and Satyagraha as 'the Grammar of Anarchy'? (June 2017)

VI. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (Comprehension/ Avg)

33. He raised, brick by brick, the magnificent edifice.
    a) Who did 'He' refer to?
    b) What was 'the magnificent edifice'?
    c) Who made this statement?

34. 'They bought about a veritable revolution in social thought'. (2019 April)
    a) Who are 'they'?
    b) What 'revolution' is referred to here?
    c) How did they bring about the revelation?

35." Who could have dreamt that one born to a Mahar family would one day become not only a Law Minister but a Law-maker…? " (2018 April)
    a) Who is referred to as "Law Minister "here?
    b) Who chose him to be the Law Minister?
    c) Why is he recognized as the Law-maker?

36. "He had a clear perception of the mutuality of the three pillars of the state. "
    a) Who is the ‘he’ here?
    b) What are the three pillars of a state?
    c) What is the meaning of the word ‘perception’?

37. He said "only the valid divisions are the divisions between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignorable and unwholesome"
    a) Who made this statement?
    b) What are the valid divisions?
    c) When was the statement made?

VII. 38. Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below: (Expression/ Average)

i) Name:	P. T. Usha.
Born :	27th June, 1964
Nationality :	Indian
Other names :	Payyoli Express, Golden Girl
Known for :	Track and field athlete
Employed :	Indian Railways
Awards :	Padmashree

VIII. 39. Develop the story using the clues given below: (Expression / Difficult)

A hungry dog — stand by a meat shop — butcher offers a meat piece — took in the mouth — ran over a bridge — looked below — water — saw another dog — reflection — barked — meat fell in water — disappointed — moral.

IX. 40. Study the picture given below : (Expression / Difficult)

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you, in a paragraph.



X. 41. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : (Comprehension/ Avg)

Kites are man's second oldest playthings. Before kites, man was using dolls as playthings. Man, first used kites in wars. He used them to lift battle supplies and drop them near the place of fighting. He used kites to carry messages too. Hundreds of years ago, there were kites which could carry men ! In 200 B.C. the Chinese flew kites made of cloth because there was no paper then. They did not care about their usefulness. The Chinese made kites of different colours, shape and size. They celebrated the ninth day of the ninth month as 'Kites Day'. On this day, they filled the sky with their kites. The Japanese made kites of attractive designs. They flew kites on the day of 'Boy's festival'. They made special kites on this day. These special kites were heavy. The other countries in the world bought kites from these two countries - China and Japan.

a) In what ways were the kites used in olden days ?

b) How were the kites' festivals celebrated in China and Japan ?

XI. Answer the following question in about 8 - 10 sentences

42. What were the opinions of the Buddha and Avvai regarding caste divisions?
43. Why did Nehru describe Dr Ambedkar as 'a symbol of revolt'?
44. There were great luminaries on the drafting committee, but Dr Ambedkar is remembered as its pilot. Give reasons.
45. What did Nehru say about Dr Ambedkar in his condolence speech?

XII. Write an essay on any one of the following: (Expression / Difficult)

46. a) Deforestation
    b) Importance of yoga
    c) The disasters of excess rainfall.

XIII. Write a letter using the information given below

47. Imagine you are Padmanabh/Padmalatha, residing at # 32, Kuteera, 5th Cross, 3rd Main, Kuvempunagar, Mysuru.

Write a letter to your friend asking to visit your place in the vacation.

OR

Write a letter to the Editor of English Daily, Mysuru about the problem created by vehicles parked on road, near your house.

POEM 4: SONG OF INDIA

I.

1. How is the natural beauty of India shown, by the poet V.K. Gokak in the poem, ‘The Song of India’?

OR

What does the poet V K Gokak want to sing about his motherland? (2019 June)

2. How does mother India want the poet to depict the negative aspects of India?
3. The poet calls the temples as epics in stone. Justify the statement.

OR

How are the Indian temples "epics in stone"? (2018 April)

OR

Why does the poet, V.K. Gokak, call the temples as "epics in stone"? (2019 April)

4. What according to the poet is the contribution of seers and prophets?
5. ‘India has poverty.’ What examples in the poem, 'The song of India,’ explains this?
6. How do you view the technological development in the poem" The song of India"

OR

How does the poet praise India as being developed in industry and technology? (2018April)

OR

How do you view the technological development and physical beauty of India as described in the poem "The song of India". (2020 September)

7. Why is the poet V.K. Gokak querulous?
8. How does mother India complain about social unrest in the poem "The song of India"?

II. Answer the questions in 5-6 sentences each.

9.What were the negative aspects of India had shown by mother India in the poem "The song of India"?

10. What are the achievements and developments of India described by the poet, in the poem "The song of India"? **OR**

How does the poet describe the progress achieved in our country, in the poem "The song of India". (2022 April)

11. How does the poet VK Gokak praise the natural beauty and cultural beauty of India?

OR

How does the poet wish to praise "Mother India"? (2023 March ; 2024 April)

12. What are the positive aspects of India which has been shown by the poet V K Gokak, in the poem, 'The Song of India'?
13. Sum up the conversation between the poet and mother India in your own words. (2020 April& 2022 June)
14. Write the vision of the future India according to V.K. Gokak.

OR

Describe the vision of poet V.K. Gokak about his motherland. (2023 June)

III. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

15. "What song shall I sing of you, my mother?"
    a) Who does I refer to ?
    b) Who is the mother here ?
    c) What type of song does the poet wish to Sing?

16. “Sing of the beggar and leper.”
    a) Who is the speaker ?

b) Who has to sing about these people ?
c) Where do we see these people ?

17."Shall I sing of your rock cut temple, ‘epics in stone’.
a) Why does the poet call the temples "epics in stone"?
b) What is the figure of speech used here ?
c) What do you mean by ‘an epic’?

18. Of your children that died to call you their own, their very own.
a) Who is the 'you', here ?
b) Who are the children here ?
c) Why did the children die ?

19. That beat into my ears like gong
a) Who is the speaker?
b) What does the word 'that' refer to?
c) What is the figure of speech used here?

20. "Is there no song that I can sing of you
Heart -whole unalloyed?"
a) Who does ‘I’ refer to ?
b) What feeling does the speaker express here?
c) What type of song does the ‘I’ want to sing?

21. "Nervous, I yet would ask deeming it my task"
a) Who made this statement?
b) Why was the speaker nervous ?
c) What did he deem as his task ?

22. "She sat and wrote the book of Morrow"
a) Who is the speaker?
b) Who wrote the book of Morrow?
c) What does the book of Morrow symbolise?

IV. Answer the following question in about 8 - 10 sentences:

23. How does the poet V. K. Gokak want to praise mother India?

OR

Which are the positive aspects that V. K. Gokak wished to sing about mother India in the poem "The song of India"

24. Narrate the conversation between the poet V. K. Gokak and mother India

PROSE 5 : THE CONCERT

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Choose the appropriate question tag for the following statements: (Comprehension/ Avg)

i). Smitha bit her lips in self- reproach,-----------

(A) does she? (B) doesn't she? (C) didn't she? (D) did she?

ii). They had come with high hopes,------------

(A) hadn't they? (B) had they? (C) did they? (D) didn't they?

iii). I must hear him and see him,--------------

(A) must I? (B) don't I? (C) do I? (D) mustn't I?

iv). We have always done things together,---------------

(A) have we? (B) haven't we? (C) don't we? (D) didn't we?

v). You must not bother him with such requests,--------------

(A) do you? (B) don't you? (C) mustn't you? (D) must you?

vi. He will come tomorrow morning,---------------

(A) doesn't he? (B) won't he? (C) does he? (D) will he?

2 Read the following sentences and choose the infinitive: (Comprehension/ Easy)

i. Vinay has decided to write a letter to the chairman.

(A) has (B) decided (C) to write (D) chairman

ii. He was learning to play the sitar.

(A) to play (B) was (C) sitar (D) learning

iii. Smitha had known the frightening truth that Anant was going to die.

(A) had (B) was (C) known (D) to die

iv. He was already able to compose his own tunes to the astonishment of their guru.

(A) was (B) to compose (C) astonishment (D) able

v. Pedestrians are requested to keep off the grass.

(A) to keep off (B) grass (C) are (D) requested

vi. The people began to move towards the exits.

(A) began (B) exits (C) to move (D) towards

3. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence : (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Doctor: <u>"Take him home, Give him the things he likes. Indulge him,"</u>

(A) Ordering (B) Advice (C) Suggestion (D) giving direction.

ii) Smitha : 'No, how can I? We've always done things together, Ananth and I.'

Aunt Sushila : <u>'A walk in the park might make you feel better,'</u>

(A) suggestion (B) offering help (C) seeking permission (D) inviting

iii) Sujay : Good morning Vijay.

Vijay : Very good morning. You look very dull today. May I know the reason ?

Sujay : I'm suffering from stomach ache since last week.

Vijay : Don't worry. It'll turn out all right. <u>Why don't you consult an expert doctor ?</u>

(A) Giving suggestion (B) Offering help (C) Seeking permission (D) Expressing sympathy.

iv) Sudha : Hello Radha ! Why are you standing here ?

Radha : Hello ! I'm waiting for the bus. I've to go to the market.

Sudha : <u>Come, I will drop you. I'm going that way.</u>

(A) Requesting (B) Seeking direction (C) Offering help (D) Agreeing.

4. Read the given conversation and fill in the blank choosing the most appropriate words :

i. Rajesh : Hey Sunil ! Did you attend the concert yesterday ?

Sunil : No, I didn't ! If you had told me earlier, I __________ attended it.

(A) would have (B) wouldn't have (C) will have (D) shall have.

ii. Radhika : Hey Smitha! Did you meet Anu yesterday?

Suma : No! It was raining till late at night. Otherwise I __________ gone to her house.

A) wouldn't have B) would have C) should have D) shouldn't have

II. Do as Directed:

5. Which one of the following words has one syllable? (Remember/ Easy)

i. mother, sprang, cancer, hospital

ii. traffic, doctor, struck, concert

Which of the following words has two syllables? (Remember/ Easy)

iii. curtain, family, walk, stood

iv. beautiful, cough, happiness, perform

6. Combine the word in column - A with its collocative word in column - B: (Remember/ Easy)

A	**B**
i. Cancer	[lesson, applause, hospital, crowd]
ii. Sitar	[notes, player, man, speech]

7. Fill in the blank using the correct articles: (Comprehension/ Easy)

i. This is not ---- last time they are going to play.

ii. He would play the sitar and perhaps would be ---- great sitarist one day.

iii. The concert came to ----- end and the audience gave the artists standing ovation.

8. Identify the part of speech of the underlined words:

i. Suddenly a <u>daring</u> thought came to her.

ii. 'Yes?' he asked questioningly but <u>kindly</u>.

iii. Smitha had known the <u>frightening</u> truth that Anant was going to die.

iv. But his condition grew <u>worse</u> with each passing day.

v. A large moustachioed man made a long boring <u>speech</u>.

9. Fill in the blank with suitable linkers: (Comprehension/ Average)

i. She murmured with a catch in her throat __________ her eyes turned to the idols on a corner shelf.

ii. ____________ they came to Bombay, the family stayed with aunt Sushila.

iii. Her apartment was not big __________there was always room for them.

iv. It was a very excited Smitha __________ came home late that night.

10. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions: (Comprehension/ Average)

i. Smitha stood _________the window looking at the traffic.

ii. Smitha's eyes filled __________ tears.

iii. They will play ______ you.

iv. He was already able to compose his own tunes to the astonishment _____ their guru.

v. But his condition grew worse _________ each passing day.

vi. Anant was awake, breathing the oxygen ________ the cylinder.

11. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in brackets:

i) The next day as Smitha and her father _______ (be + leave) for the concert, her brother smiled and said, 'Enjoy yourself'.

ii) In the wings, a small crowd __________ (have + gather) to talk about the evening concert.

12. Write the correct form of the word given in brackets:

i. Anant was already able to compose his own tunes to the ________ (astonish) of their guru.

ii. Smitha had been so excited at seeing the________ (announce) that she had not remembered that her brother was very ill.

13. (Expression/ Difficult)

i. Use the word **'walk'** as noun in a sentence.

ii.. Use the word **'smile'** as verb in a sentence.

14.A. Identify the finite verbs in the given sentences: (Comprehension/ Difficult)

i. Smitha wanted to fulfil her brother's wish.

ii. A daring thought came to Smitha.

iii. The artists promised to play for the ailing boy.

iv. Smitha enjoyed the concert.

B. Classify the sentences. Write them into respective columns based on whether they have a finite or non- finite verb in it.

i. Smitha attended the concert.

ii. Playing the Sitar needed years of practice.

iii. The artists received a standing ovation.

iv. The organiser gave a long , boring speech.

v. Eating a healthy breakfast is essential.

vi. Smitha was thinking of a plan, in the park.

vii. Ananth missed the concert due to his illness.

viii. The family members were trying to be positive.

Sl.no	Finite	Non- finite

15. Change into passive voice: (Expression/ Difficult)

i. Rishika sings a song.

ii. They are eating mangoes.

iii. Ruthvik has completed the course.

iv. The President distributed the awards.

v. He was writing a story.

vi. She had written an essay.

vii. I will answer the question.

viii. They have taken the book.

ix. He is giving some chocolates.

x. She can solve the problem.

xi. This book will change your life.

xii. Students were making noise.

xiii. She gave the beggar a coin.
xiv. He will give me a pen.
xv. I don't waste water.
xvi. Who spoke the truth?
xvii. Close the door.
xviii. Vani has to type poems.
xix. He did not make mistakes.
xx. Who wrote Shakunthala?
xxi. Switch on the lights.
xxii. I gave her a book.

16. Change the following sentences into reported speech: (Expression/ Difficult)
i. Anant said, "I have always wanted to hear him and see him." (Use the phrase **expressed his wish)**
ii. Smitha said to Anant, "He will come with the tabla Ustad and they will play for you, tomorrow morning."

17. The following sentences have two errors. Edit the sentences and rewrite them.
(Expression/ Average)
i. Smitha had been so excited in seeing the announcement that she had forgot that her brother was very ill.
Clues: a) Preposition to be corrected b) Verbal mistake to be corrected
ii. Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha knocked soft on the door of Aunt Sushilas apartment.
Clues: a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected b) Apostrophe to be used

III. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:
18. Smitha on seeing the newspaper almost shouted with excitement. Why did she react so?
19. Why do you think the mother cautioned Smitha?
20. What chance did Anant not want to miss? But he missed the chance on that day. Why?
21. Why did Anant's mother have a catch in her throat?
22. In what way was the truth frightening to Smita?
23. How can you say that Anant was a talented boy? [2016 June & 2017 April]
OR
Why do you consider Anant a talented boy? [2020 April & 2020 September]
OR
Anant was a talented boy.' Mention any two of his talents. [2016 April]
24. Aunt Sushila was a generous lady. How would you justify this statement? (Appreciation/ Average)
OR
What makes you to think that Aunt Sushila had supported Ananth's family?
25. Why had Smitha and her family come to Bombay? Who did they stay with, there?
26. 'They had come with high hopes'. What hopes did Anant's parents have?
OR
With what hopes did Anant's family come to Bombay ? [2023 March]
OR
Why did Anant and his parents come to Bombay ? [2023 June]
27. What did the doctors say to Anant's parents? Why?
28. How did Anant's family members treat him without 'voicing their fears' ? [2020 April]
29. Anant expressed his desire of going to the concert. How did his mother pacify him?
30. 'Smitha's eyes filled with tears'. Were they tears of happiness or sorrow ? Give reasons.
31. Why did aunt Sushila suggest a walk in the park to Smita?

32. ‘Suddenly a daring thought came to her’. Can you guess what thought Smita had?

OR

What daring thought came to Smitha?

33. What was the intention of Smita’s going to the concert ? [2018 June]

34. How did Smitha enjoy the concert? [2017 April]

35. Smita was nervous as she stood before the artists. Illustrate this statement from the lesson, ‘The Concert’.

36. What did the moustachioed man tell Smitha? How did Pandit Ravi Shankar react to it?

37. Ustad Sahib and Pandit Ravi Shankar agreed to perform for the boy. What made them agree to do so?

OR

Why do you think Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha agreed to play for Anant?

38. The neighbours of Aunt Sushila could not believe their eyes. Why do you think they felt like this?

39. What was Smitha's plan to help her brother?

OR

How did Smitha fulfill her brother’s wish? [2016 June]

OR

How did Smita execute her daring thought ? [2022 June]

OR

How was Smita able to fulfil Anant’s last wish? [2024 April 1 - June 2 - July 3]

40. Why did Smita request Pandit Ravi Shankar to visit her house ? [2018 June]

41. What makes the readers appreciate Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha ? (Appriciation/ Difficult)

OR

What admirable qualities do you find in Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha ? [2019 April]

OR

The artists visiting Anant were unusual. Justify. [2018 June & 2022 April]

OR

Do you think the response of the artists in the concert was unusual ? Why ? [2022 June]

OR

Why do you think the response of the artists was unusual?

42. How did Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha keep their promise to Smitha?

IV. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (Comprehension/ Average)

43. “You’ll wake him up. You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get”.

a) Who is the speaker?
b) Who does ‘you’ refer to?
c) Who needed rest?
d) Why did he need rest?

44. “We mustn’t miss the chance”

a) Who said these words?
b) What chance did the boy not want to miss?
c) Why would the boy, not get a chance in the future?

45. “I must hear him and see him”

a) Who is the ‘I’?
b) Who did the speaker want to see?
c) What did the speaker want to hear?

46. 'It's the chance of a lifetime.'

a) Who made this statement?
b) What was the chance of a lifetime?
c) Why did the speaker say so?

47. "They had come with high hopes"

a) Who does 'they' refer to?
b) Where had they come?
c) What high hopes did they have?

48. "Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him"

a) Who said the above statement?
b) Who does 'him' refer to?
c) Why was this statement made?

49. "But they did not voice their fears"

a) Who does the word 'they' stand for?
b) What did Ananth's parents fear?
c) How did they behave towards him?

50. "The chance of a lifetime," he was saying. [2019 June]

(a) Who does 'he' refer to ?
(b) What was the chance of a lifetime for him ?
(c) Why was he feeling so ?

51. ''This is not the last time they are going to play"

a) Who said this and to whom?
b) Who was going to play and what?
c) When did the speaker say these words?

52. ''Your father will take you."

a) Who is the speaker, here?
b) Who does 'you' refer to?
c) Where would the father take the listener?
d) When did the speaker say so?

53. "No, how can I? We've always done things together".

a) Who is the speaker?
b) Who does 'we' refer to?
c) What did they do together?
d) What is the speaker refusing to do now?

54. A walk in the park might make you feel better" **[2025 March -1]**

a) Who gave this suggestion?
b) Who does 'you' refer to?
c) Why did the speaker say this?

55. ''Suddenly a daring thought came to her"

a) Where was the speaker when she got the daring thought?

b) Who does 'her' refer to?

c) What was her daring thought?

56. "There is no harm in trying it"

a) Who said these words?

b) What is the 'it'?

c) What was the result of trying it?

57."Enjoy yourself, lucky you!"

a) Who is the speaker?

b) Who is the 'you'?

c) Why did the speaker consider the listener, lucky?

58. "Panditji is a busy man. You must not bother him with such requests" [2017 June;2025 May- 2]

a) Who said this?

b) Who does 'you' refer to?

c) What was the request?

d) Who is the moustachioed man ?

59. ''What shall we do Ustad Sahib?"

a) Who asked this question?

b) Who was Ustad Sahib?

c) When did the speaker say these words?

60. "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy"

a) Who would perform for the boy?

b) Why would they perform?

c) What was the result?

61. "Did you hear him?", he asked.

a) Who asked this question?

b) Who is the 'him'?

c) What reply did the speaker get?

62. "I spoke to him and he'll come tomorrow morning"

a) Who is the 'I'?

b) Who did the 'I' speak to?

c) What was spoken to him?

d) Why would he come the next morning?

63. They could not believe their eyes. "It is… It's not possible" they said. [2018 April]

a) Who is referred to as 'they'?

b) What was not possible for them to believe?

c) Why did they feel so?

V. Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences each:

64. In the course of the story whom do you consider to be more worried Smita or Anant? Explain

65. Why do you think Smitha and Pandit Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation?

POEM 5 : JAZZ POEM TWO

I. Answer the following questions in 2 – 3 sentences each :

1. Give a short description of the Jazz player.

OR

Write about the physical appearance of the Jazz player. (April 2022) (Comprehension/ Avg)

2. Why do you think the Jazz player keeps his head down? (June 2022) (Expression / Avg)

OR

Why does the Jazz player keep his head down? When does he feel like a bird? (April 2015)

3. How has the poet described the facial expression of the Jazz player?
4. What message does the Jazz player want to convey? (Appreciation/ Difficult)
5. How does the Jazz player change as he plays on the Saxophone?
6. What qualities of the Jazz player do you appreciate? (April 2020)

OR

How did the poet appreciate the Jazz player's talent in music? (2024 April exam-1, June Exam-2, July Exam-3)

7. What was the special gift possessed by the Jazz player? How did it change his feelings? (September 2020)

II. Answer the following question in about 5 – 6 sentences :

8. Describe the physical appearance of the Jazz player. (April 2016 June 2016, March 2023)

III. Answer the following questions in about 8 – 10 sentences :

9. How does the poet discriminate Jazz player's appearance with his artistic character ?

OR

How does the poet discriminate Jazz player's appearance with his artistic character. Explain.

OR (April 2017, June 2017)

The physical appearance of the Jazz player does not match when he plays on his saxophone. Explain. OR (April 2018)

Draw a contrast between the musical ability and the appearance of the Jazz player. (June 2018)

OR

Describe the two faces of Jazz player as a pathetic figure and a commanding artist. (April 2019)

OR

The poverty filled life of the Jazz player cannot bring down his spirits on the music. Justify. (June 2019) OR

The Jazz player's pathetic life is lifted by his music. Justify. (April 2022)

OR

"Music is the voice of the soul." Justify this statement with reference to the poem 'Jazz Poem Two.' (June 2022) OR

The Jazz player proved that he was highly skilled in music. Justify. (June 2023)

IV. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow :

10. "There he stands like a black Ancient Mariner."
    a) Who does 'he' refer to, here?
    b) Why did he stand like the Ancient Mariner?
    c) What is the figure of speech employed here?

11. "His rough unshaven face shows pain."
    a) Who said this?
    b) Who is the speaker describing here?

c) What does the ‘pain’ refer to?

12. “He was sent here to preach the Black Gospel of Jazz.”
    a) Who was sent to preach the Black Gospel ?
    b) How did the ‘he’ preach the gospel?
    c) What do you mean by ‘gospel’ in this context?

13. “He is no longer a man, but a bird.”
    a) Who got transformed into a bird?
    b) Why is the speaker saying so?
    c) When was the transformation observed?

14. “His run-down shoes have paper in them.”
    a) Who is the ‘he’ here?
    b) Why does his shoes have papers in them?
    c) What does this statement tell about the person spoken about here?

15. “Gently he lifts it now to parted lips, to tell the world that he is a black man.”
    a) What does he lift?
    b) Why does he lift it?
    c) Why does he want to tell the world that he is a black man?

16. “His head still down, eyes still closed, ears perked.”
    a) Who is the ‘his’ here?
    b) What do you mean by ‘perked’?
    c) Why did the speaker make this observation?

17. “Now preaching it with words of screaming notes.”
    a) Who is preaching now?
    b) What does ‘it’ refer to?
    c) Why was the preacher using ‘words of screaming notes’?

PROSE 6 : THE DISCOVERY

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence: (Comprehension/ Average)

i. Pepe :- Cowards! Coward! You will have to kill me first!

Voices : Out of the way! Devil's whelp! Lick – spittle!

(A) making suggestion B) Making a request (C) Seeking information (D) Ordering

2. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks: (Comprehension/ Easy)

i. You are an excellent sailor. _________ ?

(A) are you? (B) Aren't you? (C) do you? (D) don't they?

3. Read the given conversation and fill in the blanks. Choose the most appropriate if clause: (Comprehension/ Average)

i. Radhika: Hey Suma! Did you meet Anu yesterday?

Suma: No, it was raining till late at night. Otherwise, I____________ gone to her house.

(A) would not have (B) would have (C) should have (D) should not have

4. Read the following and choose the correct infinitive: (Comprehension/ Easy)

i. Cook: What shall I cook for dinner tonight, sir?

Master: Prepare some special dish. Two guests are going to come for dinner.

(A) prepare (B) are going (C) to come (D) cook

II. Do as directed

5. Which one of the following words has one syllable? (Remember/ Easy)

i. ugly, mutiny, deck, hated

ii. discovery, conversation, patience, moon

iii. transform, free, unity, problem

6. Combine the word in column A with its collocation in column B: (Remember/ Easy)

A	B
i. Mutinous	balance, landscape, thoughts, recipe
ii. fast	table, food, water, brake

7. Fill in the blanks with suitable article.

i. Their singing changes to _______ roar.

ii. Today you are _________ able-bodied seaman and no more.

iii. _______ Himalayas is in the North of our country.

iv. Loyalty passes like seaweed on _________ outgoing tide.

8. Fill in the blanks using suitable linker: (Comprehension/ Average)

i. Does that child stand between me _________ death?

9. Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition: (Comprehension/ Average)

i. We're like bats trying _________ fly by day.
ii. The Santa Maria will be the lighter ________ his carcass.
iii. There was a great deal__________ conversation about rain and his family.
iv. The sun rises _____ the east.
v. We will meet _____ 5 o'clock.
vi. The park is _____ my house.
vii. The teacher is standing _____ the students.
viii. The exam is scheduled _____ tomorrow.
ix. The hotel is located _____ the beach.
x. The picture is hanging _____ the sofa.
xi. We went _____ a walk in the park.
xii. The village is surrounded _____ hills.
xiii. The gift is hidden _____ the curtain.
xiv. The bridge spans _____ the river.
xv. The meeting will be held _____ Friday.
xvi. The bag is _____ the chair.
xvii. The family went _____ a trip to Goa.
xviii. The teacher is sitting _____ the students.
xix. The new employee was nervous _____ the meeting.
xx. The city is famous _____ its historical landmarks.
xxi. She is good _____ mathematics.
xxii. The book belongs _____ my sister.
xxiii. The store is open _____ Monday to Saturday.

10. Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense form of the verb given in brackets.
i. Poornima is a lively woman. She__________(love) visiting beaches.

11. Identify the parts of speech of the underline word.
i. <u>Honesty</u> is the best policy.
ii. Mutiny is an <u>ugly</u> word.
iii. You are a man of <u>abundant</u> resourcefulness.
iv. <u>We</u> are simple men, sir.
v. A light <u>faintly</u> flickering, rises up and down.
vi. Give the <u>order</u> to heave to.

12. Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets.
i. The computer is a wonderful __________ (invent) of Charles Babbage.

13. i. Use the word ' water' as a verb in a sentence of your own.

14. Change into superlative degree
i. Ooty is cooler than any other place in India.

15. Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs : (The meaning of the phrasal verb is given in brackets)
i. After the game, everyone was too tired to __________. (continue)
a) give up b) break down c) take up d) carry on

ii. He __________ his job because of health problems.(left)
a) took off b) broke down c) gave up d) brought up
iii. The firemen managed to __________ the fire before it spread. (extinguish)
a) put out b) take off c) turn on d) set up
iv. He __________ his shoes before entering the temple. (removed)
a) took over b) took away c) took off d) took in
v. She __________ her grandmother after school every day. (cares for)
a) looks up b) looks after c) looks into d) looks for
vi. They ____________ on their journey early in the morning.(started)
a) set out b) put out c) call off d) go on
vii. We should not __________ our old friends. (forget)
a) bring up b) call off c) give up d) look down on
viii. He __________ the offer because he got a better one. (refused)
a) turned off b) turned down c) turned in d) turned up
ix. The teacher asked the students to ________ their homework on time. (give)
a) put up b) hand in c) break in d) get up
x. I will __________ the matter and let you know. (see)
a) look after b) look into c) look on d) look out
xi. He __________ his father in appearance and behaviour.
a) takes off b) takes out c) takes after d) takes in
xii. The match was __________ due to heavy rain.
a) called off b) put out c) taken up d) gone off
xiii. __________ my old friend at the reunion.
A) came across B) came over C) came up D) came down
xiv. I'm really _____ to our vacation next week.
A) looking forward B) looking up C) looking after D) looking at
xv. Can you _____ the lights when you leave the room?
A) turn on B) turn off C) turn up D) turn down
xvi. I need to _____ my English vocabulary.
A) look up B) look after C) look at D) look for
xvii. She _____ her keys on the table.
A) picked up B) picked out C) picked over D) picked at
xviii. The car _____ on the highway.
A) broke down B) broke up C) broke out D) broke in
xix. She uses a lot of _____ to cover her scars.
A) make up B) makeup on C) make up for D) making up
xx. The fire alarm _____ during the test.
A) set off B) set on C) set up D) set out

16. Use an appropriate prefix for the following underlined word in the sentence and write the use it to complete the statement : (Remember/ Easy)

i. Please tell me whether Raju's answer is <u>correct</u> or __________ ?
ii. If one minds, everything is <u>possible</u> and nothing is __________
iii. <u>Respect</u> everyone and don't __________ anyone.
iv. Janardhana: You are an M.L.A. Listen to the grievences of the people and help them. You will become <u>popular</u>. Otherwise, you will become ____________.
v. Man is <u>mortal</u>. God is _________
vi. The work of the building is not <u>complete</u> but __________.

vii. Murthy continued his studies after passing B.Sc. but his friend _____ his studies because he got a job.
viii. Our country needs honest politicians but not ________ politicians.
ix. We must learn to obey the law but not __________.
x. Everyone should work hard. Do you agree or ___________ ?
xi. Gandhiji did not like violence. He preached the principle of ___________.
xii. Somu is regular in his studies but Keerthi is ____________.
xiii. Shalini got an appointment as soon as she passed M.A. She is lucky while her friend is __________ and still unemployed.
xiv. Teachers like disciplined students and not ___________ students.
xv. Janaki has spelt all the words correctly but Shalini has _________ two words.
xvi. In India, many people are literate. There are a few who are _________
xvii. Is monsoon in India certain or ___________ ?
xviii. Heard melodies are not as sweet as __________melodies.
xix. I don't know whether the officer is satisfied or ________ about my work .
xx. Some people are religious while some others are ___________

17. Fill in the blanks with correct word given in brackets:
i. What is the bus ------- from Bidar to Gulbarga?
Suma is a ------- girl.(fair, fare)
ii. Keep --------
This is ------ good.(quite, quiet)
iii. I saw a ------
It is rather too severe to ----- in the forest. (bear, bare)
iv. Can you -------
Please come ------- (here, hear)
v. The merchant stayed in an ------.
The book is..... (Inn, in) the bag.
vi. Did you ------- your friend?
The butcher sells ------ (meet, meat)
vii. The idol is made of ------ .
Why did you ------ his pen? (steal, steel)
viii. Switch ------ the light.
Children are fond ----- sweets.(off, of)
ix. Uma sleeps on the -----
The police officer ------ the robber.(caught, cot)
x. Ravi is my ---- friend.
The ------runs fast.(dear, deer)

18. The following paragraph has two errors: Edit the paragraph and rewrite: (Expression/ Average)
i. That is ugly. I bid Don Pedro stop them. So, you think they might become danger.
a) Verbal mistake to be corrected. b) Adjectival mistake to be corrected.

ii. Don guillermo, you are an excellant sailor, a man of abundant resourcefulness.
a) Capital letter to be used. b) Spelling mistake to be corrected.

III. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each.
19. What made Diego say that the life of fifty men was in the hands of Columbus?
20. Columbus was always furious when he heard the seamen's song. Why did it make him furious?

OR

The play begins with a song. What mood does it convey?

21. Give a short description of the appearance of Columbus.
22. What does Columbus feel is his worst enemy? Why do you think he feels so?
23. How does Pedro try to defend the drunken seamen? Was he right in defending them?
24. Whose company did Pepe prefer? What was the reason for this?
25. "Discipline knows no buts. What made Columbus say this?
26. How did the seamen show their anger towards Columbus? (2019 April)
27. What did Guillermo demand of Columbus?
28. How did Pepe prove his loyalty to Columbus?

OR

'Pepe was the only person who was loyal to Columbus till the end of the voyage'. Justify (2019 April)

29 'This is a voyage of discovery.' What had Columbus set out to discover?

OR

According to Columbus, what was the one thing that he had discovered?

30. Columbus feels that whatever he does, it is God's will. What 'will' of God does he like to fulfil through this venture?

OR

Columbus says, "Would God implant desire to solve mystery and he doesn't provide solutions?" Identify the mood of Columbus in saying this.

31. Usually, people feel desperate when they fail to get something they want. In the play, 'The Discovery', why do the crewmates of Columbus feel desperate?
32. Swami Vivekananda says, "Purity, Patience and Perseverance are the essentials to success and above all love.' Does Columbus possess all these qualities? Justify.
33. Pepe says, "Everybody doubts… except me." Why do you think he is an exception?"
34. How did Columbus deal with the mutiny on 'Santa Maria'?

IV. Read each of the following extracts and answer the questions given below.

35. "Discipline is a thing of the past, sir. It's you or us."
    a) Who does 'you' refer to?
    b) When did the speaker say so? What statement was it an answer to ?
    c) What trait does it reveal about the speaker?

36. "They ought to stop that. The captain is always furious when he hears it."
    a) Who said these words?
    b) Who does 'They' refer to?
    c) What does 'it' mean in the context?

37. "There are limits to our patience, sir." (2023 March)
    a) Who made this statement?
    b) Who does 'sir' refer to?
    c) When did the speaker say so?
    d) What made the speaker say so?

38. "What a boy! And what do they say about the preference?"
    a) Who said this?
    b) Who is the 'boy' referred to here?
    c) Who does 'they' refer to?
    d) What reply did the speaker get from the boy?

39. "I hope we are not entertaining mutinous thoughts."
   a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?
   b) Who did speaker say this to?
   c)What were the mutinous thoughts?
   d)What reply did the speaker get?

40. "I don't speak to them. I hate them."
   a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?
   b) Who does 'them' refer to?
   c) When did the speaker say so?
   d)Why did the speaker hate them?

41. "Shan't we even sing to keep our spirits, sir?"
   a) Who asked this question?
   b) Who did he ask this question to?
   c)When did the speaker ask him?

42. "Boy, come here. What were their words?"
   a) Who called the boy?
   b) Who is the 'boy' referred to here?
   c) Why did the speaker call the boy?
   d) What reply did the speaker get from the boy?

43. "Send Guillermo Ires to me."
   a) Who is the speaker?
   b) Who was asked to send Guillermo?
   c) Why did the speaker ask him to send Guillermo?
   d) What reply did he get?

44. Let Guillermo Ires be sent to me, He shall know what it is like in irons ?
   a) Who said these words?
   b) Whom did he ask?
   c) Why did he ask him to send Guillermo to him?
   d) What does 'in irons' mean in the context?

45. "Have him down! Pitch him overboard, Put him in irons! Devil's tool”
   a) Who made this statement?
   b) Who was called 'devil's tool’?
   c) Why did the speaker want him to be put in irons?
   d) What does 'in irons' mean in the context?

46. "Everyone doubts…except me."
   a) Who does 'me' refer to?
   b) About whom did everyone doubt?
   c) Why were they in doubt?

47. "They shan't! They shan't!"

a) Who exclaimed?

b) Who does 'they' refer to?

c)When did the speaker say so?

d) What does the statement mean in the context?

48. “Who will navigate her?”

a) Who said this?

b) What does ‘her’ refer to?

c) When did the speaker say so?

d) What reply did the speaker get?

49. "I will perform it myself."

a) Who is the ‘I’?

b) When did the speaker say so?

c) What does 'it' mean in the context?

50. "We are like bats trying to fly by day.

a) Who made this statement?

b) Who does 'we' refer to?

c) Why was the statement made?

51. The deepening of their discontent is ominous."

a) Who made this statement?

b) When did the speaker say so?

c) What does ominous' mean in the context?

52 . "We may wait till tomorrow morning at any rate."

a) Who said these words and to whom?

b) What had they planned to do on the next day?

c) Did their plan succeed? Give reason.

53. "Desperate men do not always act up to the best that is in them."

a) Who made this statement?

b) Who are the 'desperate men' referred to?

c) Why were they desperate?

54. "I think you are reminding me. Your best cannot be bettered."

a) Who is the ‘I’?

b) Who does the speaker say this to?

c) When did he say so?

55. "Shall simple men judge their betters?"

a) Who said this?

b) When did the speaker say so?

c) Who does 'simple men’ refer to?

56. "It's sir! Glory to God!"
   a) Who said this?
   b) When did he say it?
   c) Why did he praise God?
   d) What did the speaker confirm?

57. Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands? (2020 September)
   a) Who said this and to whom?
   b) Who are the fifty?
   c) In whose hands, are they?

58. Mutiny is an ugly word, sir."
   a) Who is the speaker?
   b) Who is the 'sir', here?
   c)When did the speaker make this statement?
   d) Why does the speaker say that mutiny is an ugly word?
   e) What does 'mutiny' mean?

59. "A good sailor knows his place."
   a) When did the speaker make this statement?
   b) Is the speaker giving a piece of advice or was it an indirect command? Give reason for your answer.
   c) What was the listener's reaction?

60. "Pedro, they drink too much."
   a) Who does 'they' refer to?
   b) How did Pedro defend them?
   c) Was Pedro right in defending them? Justify your answer.

61. "I prefer your company to theirs." (2024 April, 2024 June, 2024 July)
   a) Who do 'I' and 'their's refer to?
   b) Whose company did he prefer?
   c) Why did he prefer his company but not their's?

62. "Captain, be careful. Sometimes they are desperate."
   a) Who gave this warning?
   b) Why were 'they' desperate?
   c)Why did the speaker ask the captain to be careful?

63. "The Santa Maria will be the lighter for his carcass."
   a) Who made this statement?
   b) What does the word 'carcass mean in the context?
   c) What do these words reveal about the person who said this?

64. "Discipline knows no buts."
   a) Who said this and to whom?
   b) When did the speaker make this statement?
   c) What does the statement mean?

65. "Once clear of the devil's track to nowhere, we will blow our way back home."
   a) Who said this and to whom?
   b) What does 'devil's track to nowhere' suggest?
   c) How did they prove to be wrong?

66. "Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereign of Spain, who sent me."
   a) Who said this and to whom?
   b) When did the speaker say these words?
   c) What does this statement reveal about the speaker's character?

67. "Cowards! Cowards! You will have to kill me first." (June 2023)
   a) Who is the speaker and whom did he call cowards?
   b) When did the speaker say these words?
   c) What trait does it reveal about the speaker?

68. What! does that child stand between me and death?
   a) Who made this statement?
   b) Who does the 'child' refer to?
   c) When did the speaker say so?

69. "And who's to put him in irons?"
   a) Who said these words?
   b) Who does 'him' refer to?
   c) Why was he to be put in irons?

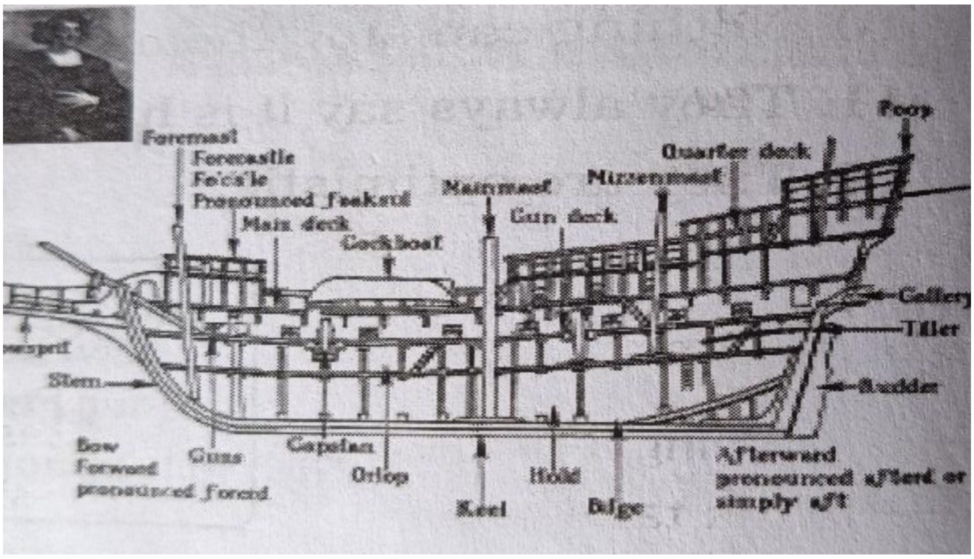
70. "Dark deeds are better done in the dark."
   a) Who is the speaker?
   b) Who does this statement refer to?
   c) What does the statement mean?

71. "We have not all your visions, captain."
   a) Who said this?
   b) When did the speaker say these words?
   c) What was the vision of the captain?

72. "So far, I have discovered but one thing."
   a) Who does 'I' refer to?
   b) When did the speaker say this?
   c) What had he discovered?

73. 'They say it makes them forget.'
   a) Who said this and to whom?
   b) What is the 'it' that would make them forget?
   c) What do they want to forget?

VI. 74. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you, in a paragraph.



VII. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences each.

75. "Columbus had a strong will, patience and perseverance." Justify the statement with examples.

OR

"In spite of hardship, Columbus succeeded in his mission". How?

76. How can you say that Pepe was loyal to Columbus? (April 2017)

77. "Columbus was quite different from most of the seamen." Justify the statement with examples.

OR

"Columbus had a vision but most of his seamen didn't have." Illustrate this statement with examples. (June 2017)

POEM 6: BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST

I. Answer the following questions in about 5-6 sentences each: 3 marks

1.The little maiden filled the sailors with confidence. Justify (April 2020)

OR

When the captain shouted, " we are lost", who instilled hope in him? How?

2. Write the substance of the poem, ' Ballad of the Tempest' , in your own words.

OR

How does the poet bring out the importance of faith and hope in the poem ' Ballad of the Tempest'?

II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

3. "We were crowded in the cabin not a Soul would dare to sleep" (April 2023)
    a) Who were crowded in the cabin?
    b) Why were they not ready to sleep?
    c) What had happened to them?

4. Isn't God upon the ocean, (March 2018; March 2019)
   Just the same as on the land?
    a) Who is the speaker here?
    b) Why does the speaker say this?
    c) How did the statement influence the situation in which it was spoken?

5. But his little daughter whispered, (June 2019)
   As she took his icy hands
    a) Whose daughter, was she?
    b) What did she say to him?
    c) What was the effect of her words?

III. Answer the following questions in about 8-10 sentences each: (4 marks)

6. How did the sailors regain their confidence to overcome a great peril, in the poem, 'Ballad of the Tempest'? (March 2024)

OR

In the poem 'Ballad of the Tempest', the poet highlights faith and hope. Illustrate. (September 2020)

IV.7. Quote from Memory:

We were …………………...…… (March 2019)
……………………………………
……………………………………
…………………………..the deep.

PROSE 7 : COLOURS OF SILENCE

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions. Only one of them is correct. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks: (Comprehension/ Easy)

i) You want to do this very badly, ________?
(A) don't you (B) didn't you (C) do you (D) aren't you

ii) Satish took out his notebook and pencil ______?
(A) didn't he (B) hadn't he (C) did he (D) does he

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct if clause choosing from the given alternatives: (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Surender: Satish, why didn't you come to school today?
Satish: I am not well.
Surender: If you were well, you__________ come to school.
(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) would have (D) will have

ii) Headmaster: Why don't you take your son to the school for deaf and dumb children?
Mr. Avtar Narain: My son is not dumb, sir! If my son had become totally dumb, I _______ admitted him to a special school.
(A)wouldn't have (B)would (C) would have (D) will have

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive. (Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Satish's mother: It has been more than three years since he became ill, how do you possibly think that he can recover his hearing?
Avtar Narain: Why decide that he is going to remain deaf all his life?
(A) going (B) to remain (C) is (D) do

ii) Headmaster: We can't keep your son in our school.
Mr. Avtar Narain: We will have to look for a new school.
(A) to will (B) to look (C) have (D) can't

4. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence. (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Avtar Narain: If you want to get on in life you have to read a lot. You can learn a great deal of things just by reading'
Satish: Ok Pitaji, I will.
(A) seeking information (B) invitation (C) request (D) suggestion

ii) Surender : Satish, why didn't you come to school today?
Satish: I am not well
(A)order (B) suggestion (C) enquiry (D) advice

II. Do as directed

5. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in the brackets.

i) Satish Gujral_____(be +award) the Order of the Crown for his best architectural design.

ii) Some serious books made Satish feel depressed and _______(leave) a deep impression upon his sensitive mind.

For more practice:

iii) Mohan is my friend. He______(be) post master. He_______ (go) to the post office at 8 a.m. and_______ (return) at 6 p.m. during week days.

iv) Anushka is a software engineer. She _______ (complete) her B.E.in IIT Chennai. Presently she _________(be + work) in Accenture.

v) One day, I saw a lady who ________ (be + cry). I________(call) her but she _______(do)not respond.

vi) Sudha __________ (write) short stories to the periodicals regularly.

vii) When the teacher saw the students, they __________ (be + do) project.

viii) My brother __________ (be + play) now. He usually __________ (play) in the evening.

ix) Jayalakshmi is a classical singer. She______ (earn) money by giving tuitions. She_______ (be + go) to give a concert in the Town Hall tomorrow.

x) Satish Gujral _________ (be + award) the Order of the Crown for his great architectural design of the Belgian Embassy in New Delhi.

xi) One of my friends __________ (be + visit) me this evening.

xii) Latha: Hi Shanthala, Good Morning.

Shanthala: Good morning. How__________ (be) you?

Latha: Fine, thank you.

Shanthala: Where__________ (be) you___________(work) now?

Latha: Sorry, I___________ (leave) the job.

xiii) Moments later, his father returned, his arms _____________ (be) full of paints and brushes. He _________(set) them on Satish's table.

xiv) India_________ (be + rule) by foreigners for many centuries.

xv) I cannot_________ (forget) this day because I_________(get) first place in Pratibha Karanji last year.

xvi) The students__________ (stand up) when the Chief Guest arrived.

xvii) Baleshwar________ (see) a young woman___________ (lie) on the tracks.

xviii) The Principal and the management_____(thank) the staff for the outstanding result in SSLC Exam.

xix) My father is an honest man. He_________ (render) free service to the slum dwellers.

xx) One day I…….(watch) two strangers who________ (be + drink) coffee near Railway Station.

xxi) Some fruits and vegetables__________(be + preserve) by pickling.

xxii)Alok was happy because he____________ (be + select) to take part in the car race.

6. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition. (Comprehension/ Average)

i) For Satish, everything seems like scenes _______ some pantomime show.

ii) Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists_________India.

7. Fill in the blank with a suitable linker. (Comprehension/ Average)

i) It has been more than three years__________ he became ill.

ii) Satish wanted to scream to break the silence __________ he didn't.

8. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words given in brackets.

i) Satish was unable to__________[hear, here] a single word.

ii) The bird had a longish___________ [tale, tail] and a black crest.

9.Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in column B. (Remember/ Easy)

A	B
i) rickety	(bird, bridge, book, hand)
ii) drawing	(rolls, paint, colour, sheets)

10.Give one word for the following.

i) A journey with a purpose

ii) The art of producing beautiful writing.

11.Write the number of syllables in each of the following words: (Remember/ Easy)

i) display, art, ample, physical

ii) bird, painting, visit, remain

12.Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets:

i) When Satish regained his_________(conscious),his legs were in a plaster cast.

ii) His brother Inder sat for hours with Satish, teaching him words and ________. (pronounce)

13.Frame a question to get the underlined word as answer: (Expression/ Average)

i) Satish and his family went to <u>Kashmir</u>.

ii) Satish saw <u>a bird</u> at the far corner of the garden.

14. Change the following sentences into passive voice: (Expression/ Average)

i) Satish Gujral has published four books.

ii) Satish hugged his father tightly.

15.Change the following sentence into other two degrees of comparison. (Expression/ Difficult)

i) No other artist in India is as great as Satish Gujral.

ii) Munshi Premchand is more popular than any other writer in Hindi literature.

16. Read the following conversations and change the underlined sentences into reported speech: (Expression/ Difficult)

i) Father: what are you doing, Satish?

Satish: <u>I am sketching the bird from my memory.</u>

Satish **replied** that____.

ii) Surender: "Why, what's the matter with you?"

Satish: I get terrible headache sometimes and I feel miserable. But <u>why are you speaking so softly?</u>

Satish **asked** Surendar____.

OR

16. Combine the following sentences into too…to and so…that….not.

i) Satish was very weak. He couldn't go to school.

ii) The sound of the swirling water was very loud. They couldn't hear the scream of Satish.

17. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer booklet. Clues are given. (Expression/ Average)

i) He has published four book of his works in verious arts.

a) Spelling to be corrected. b) Plural form to be corrected

ii) It is this boy, now popular known as satish Gujral.

a) Capital letter to be corrected. b) Adverbial mistake to be corrected

III. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

18. Why had Satish not gone to school?

19. How did Satish meet with an accident?

20. Why was Satish confined to bed? What was the worst thing for him? Why was it so?

21. Many schools refused to take in Satish. How did it affect him?

22. Why didn't Satish go to a new school? (May 2025 -2)

OR

Why didn't Satish want to go to school? (April 2024 - 1, June 2024 -2, July 2024 - 3)

23. Why did Avtar Narain become angry with the headmaster?
24. How did Satish's brother Inder try to help him?
25. What effect did the books he read have on Satish?
26. Satish saw a bird through the window. How did the bird appear to him?

OR

Give a short description of the bird that Satish saw one day. (April 2017)

27. At the beginning, Avtar Narain did not like his son's love for painting. Why? (April 2015)
28. Both the parents were his well-wishers. But each cared for him in a different way. How did Satish's parents care for him?
29. Which action of Satish changed his father's attitude?

OR

What was the fact that Satish could not believe about his father?

30. How did Satish express his gratitude to his father?
31. Why is Satish Gujral popular all over the world?
32. "Satish became a great artist." What makes you to appreciate him? (March 2025 - 1)

OR

Write a short note on the achievements of Satish Gujral. What do we learn from his life?

IV. Answer the following question in 5-6 sentences each:

33. How did Satish meet with an accident?

OR

Briefly describe how Satish met with an accident? (June 2016)

OR

Narrate the circumstances that compelled Satish to stay at home.

OR

Narrate the incidents that deprived Satish of regular schooling. (June,2018)

OR

Explain the incident that forced Satish to stay back at home. How did it affect his formal education?

OR (April,2018)

34. Everything seemed like scenes from some pantomime show to Satish? Why?
35. How was the accident during a vacation, a turning point in Satish's life?

OR

How was the accident a turning point in Satish's life? Discuss briefly and justify your answer. (June 2015)

OR

Satish met with an accident which changed his destiny. Explain. (April 2016)

36. How did the bird inspire Satish to become an artist? (June 2019)

OR

How did Sathis's observation of a beautiful bird, change the direction of his life?

37. How can we say that Satish Gujral became popular with the able support of his father? (September 2020)

OR

"Satish Gujral became a great artist". Support this statement mentioning a few of his achievements.

OR

Why is Satish Gujral popular all over the world? (June,2015)

OR

How can you say that Satish became popular all over the world? (April,2017)

OR

Satish Gujaral became popular all over the world in spite of his physical disability. Support the statement with your answer. (June,2017)

OR

In spite of his disability, Satish was able to succeed in his life. Justify. (April,2019)

OR

"Physical disability is no barrier to success". Justify this statement with reference to the life of Satish Gujaral. (April,2015)

OR

Physical disability is no barrier to success. How do you substantiate this with Satish Gujral's life? (March,2023)

V. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

38."Why didn't you come to school today?"
a) Who said these words?
b) Who was absent at school, that day?
c) When did the speaker say so?

39."Why are you speaking so softly? I can barely hear you."
a) Who is the 'I' here?
b) Who does the word 'you' refer to?
c) Why did the speaker say so?

40."We will have to look for a new school."
a) Who is the speaker?
b) Why was it needed to look for a new school?
c) What does 'to look for' mean in the context?

41. "This is a school for normal boys. Why don't you take your son to the school of deaf and dumb children?"
a) Who said this to whom?
b) When did the speaker say so?
c) Why did the speaker refuse to admit the boy in his school?

42. "My son is not dumb sir; his hearing is a little bad. He is under treatment and will soon be fine."
a) Who said these words?
b) Who did he say this to?
c) When did he say these words?

43."If you want to get on in life, you have to read a lot. You can learn a great deal of things just by reading"
a) Who is the speaker here? (April 2020)
b) Who does 'you' refer to?
c) How did the speaker encourage reading?

44. "This is an idle pastime. You would do better to read and get some knowledge."
a) Who is the speaker? (April 2022)
b) Who does 'you' refer to?
c) What is referred to here as 'idle pastime'?

45. "Why do you take away his source of entertainment?" (June,2022)
a) Who said this?
b) Who does 'you' refer to?

c) What was ‘his’ source of entertainment?

46. “We must always be optimistic about his chances of recovering.”
    a) Who said these words to whom?
    b) Who was pessimistic(not hopeful) and about whom?
    c) What made him say so?

47. “You want to do this very badly, don't you?”
    a) Who said these words?
    b) What made the speaker say this?
    c) What did he do soon after leaving the room?

48. “Satish’s eyes filled with tears and he did an uncharacteristic thing.”
    a) When did Satish’s eyes fill with tears?
    b) What does ‘uncharacteristic’ mean?
    c) What uncharacteristic thing did he do?

VI. 49. Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below. (Expression/ Average)

i) **Name :**	Satish Gujral
Born :	December 25, 1925, Jhelum, Punjab (British India)
Died :	March 26, 2020, New Delhi, India
Profession :	Painter, Sculptor, Architect, Writer
Hobbies :	reading books, painting, sketching, good at Urdu calligraphy.
Education :	Mayo School of Art, Lahore; Sir JJ School of Art, Mumbai; Palacio de Bellas Artes, Mexico
Awards :	Padma Vibhushan (1999) – India’s second-highest civilian award, numerous national and international honours for both art and architecture.
Reasons for popularity:	Despite deafness, one of the foremost artists of India.

ii) Name :	D Gukesh
Full name :	Dommaraju Gukesh
Birth :	May 29,2006, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Parents :	Dr.Rajanikant (ENTsurgeon), Dr.Padma (Microbiologist)
Achievements :	Second youngest Grandmaster in January 2019, won FIDE Tournament in 2024, World Chess Championship in December 2024 Youngest World Chess champion.
Highest world ranking:	Number 3(March 2025)

VII. 50. Develop the story using the clues given below: (Expression / Difficult)

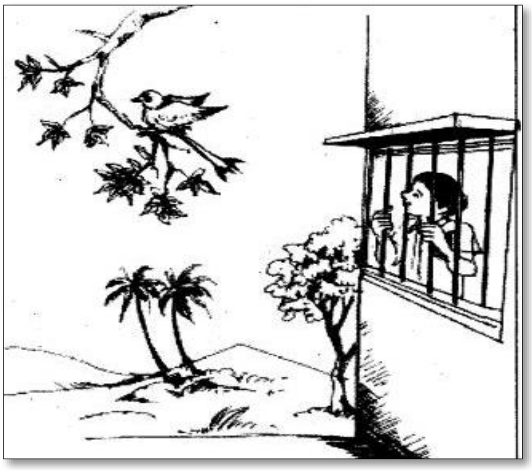
i) Satish Gujral -weak and deaf. Refused admission by school-not a normal boy-boys made fun of him-remained at home-one day - saw a beautiful bird-attracted by the bird-took interest in painting and drawing-father admitted him - the best school of art- learnt drawing, painting, - Satish- fore most artist of India-exhibition of his works- all over the world-Government of India honoured-Padma Vibhushan. Moral:---

ii) One day - extremely bright boy – Wangja - went to see bird of happiness-met three monsters on his way- made him suffer - monsters gave cruel tasks - Wangjia refused to do tasks - as a result - had to cross

stony path - boundless desert -even became blind - end of the journey- nothing but skin and bone-courage, patience - finally reached - the bird of happiness - brought happiness to - village. Moral

VIII. 51.Study the given pictures. Write a description of what the picture suggests to you, in paragraph.

i)



ii)



IX. 52. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows: (Comprehension / Avg)

i) Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India. He is one of the few artists who is accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture. Satish Gujral is also a writer. Exhibitions of his works have been held all over the world and displayed in prestigious museums like the Museum of Modern Art, New York, the Hiroshima Collection, Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi. He has published four books of his works in various arts. He was awarded the Order of the Crown for the best architectural design of the 20th century for his design of the Belgium Embassy in New Delhi. He has also been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan. His life of achievement is ample proof that physical disability is no barrier to success.

a) What are the fields in which Satish Gujral has made his name?

b) Mention the awards received by Satish Gujral.

ii) The first baby bomb was dropped on the densely populated industrial Town of Hiroshima in Japan on 6th August 1945t.The city of Hiroshima was flattened. At least 78000 people and possibly many thousands more, were killed or fatally injured. As great a number were injured and all their dwellings were damaged or destroyed. The city's military garrison was wiped out. Only a handful of doctors remained alive, and most hospitals and medical supplies were destroyed. Citizens of neighbouring towns described the burned, living and dead as no longer recognizably humans, with their flesh raw and blackened, their hair gone and the features melted on their faces. It was the most shocking sight man had ever witnessed.

a) How do you say that the bomb blast resulted in a great disaster?

b) What tells you that the condition of the bomb affected people was horrible?

X. 53. Write a letter using the information given below :

Imagine that you are Shama, 10^{th} Standard, Government High School, Gorur.

Write a letter to your father about your stay in the hostel.

OR

Write a letter to the Editor, The Hindu, about accidents caused by rash driving of vehicles in your town.

POEM 7 : THE BLIND BOY
(MEMORISATION)

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

1. According to the poem 'The Blind Boy', what is it that the blind boy cannot enjoy?
2. What does the blind boy say about the sun? When is it day or night for him?
3. How do others feel about the blind boy? What is their reaction?
4. How does the blind boy react to the feelings of people about him?
5. What a normal person can understand is almost a riddle to the blind boy. What is it?
6. What is the message of the poem 'The Blind Boy'?

II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

7. "O say what is that thing called light? Which I must ne'er enjoy"
   a) Why is the speaker asking about the light?
   b) Whom is the speaker asking?
   c) Why will the speaker never enjoy the sight?

8. "My day or night myself I make."
   a) Who is referred to as 'I'?
   b) When does the speaker say that it is day or night?
   c) Why does the speaker make his own day or night?

9. "But sure with patience I can bear, A loss I never can know."
   a) Who makes this statement?
   b) When does the speaker say this?
   c) What is the loss that the speaker can bear?

10. "Then let not what I cannot have, my cheer of mind destroy."
    a) Who is the speaker?
    b) What is that the speaker cannot have?
    c) How will the boy's cheer of mind be destroyed?

III. 11. Quote from memory: (Remember/ Easy)

i. O say what is ____________,
____
____________________________,
____________________ blind boy!

ii. You talk of ______________,
____
____
_______________ day or night?

iii. My day or ______________,
_________________________;

____

________________ always day.

iv. With heavy _____________

____

____

__________________ can know.

v. Then let not ______________

____

________________________,

_________________ blind boy.

UNIT 8

Prose: SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions /incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of the alphabet.

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blank: (Comprehension/ Avg)

i. Businessmen, lawyers, and doctors enjoy a much higher income, ________.

(A) didn't they? (B) did they ? (C) do they? (D) don't they ?

ii. Science is an exciting adventure_________.

(A) isn't it? (B) is it ? (C) was it ? (D) wasn't it ?

2.Read the conversation and fill in the blank with correct "If clause "choosing from the given alternatives: (Comprehension/ Average)

i. Suman : You look sad. Why are you worried Tejas?

Tejas: I didn't get a seat. If I had worked hard, I …… got the seat in the university.

(A)would have (B)wouldn't have (C)wouldn't (D)would

ii. Suma: Hello Sujatha, You're a bit down today.

Sujatha: Yes Suma. We've lost the cricket match by just two runs.

Suma: If your team had selected one more fast bowler, your team................ won the match

(A) will have (B) shall have (C) wouldn't have (D) would have

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive. (Comprehension/ Easy)

i. Meghana: Hi Arati will you come to the market ? I want to buy vegetables

Arati: Sure. Shall we go by bus?

Meghana : No let's take an auto

(A) let's take (B) come to (C)to buy (D)go by

ii. Sanjay : Shantha, where are you going now ?

Shantha ; I'm going to the library to read a novel

(A) going to (B) are you (C) am going (D) to read

4. Read the the following conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence: (Comprehension/ Average)

i. Ganesh : It's cloudy, we can't play.

Gouri :<u>Yeah,it may rain today.</u>

(A) predicting (B) advising (C)requesting (D) possibility

ii. Mahesh: Hi, Good morning. How are you?

Suresh: I am not feeling well.

Mahesh: Oh, <u>shall I drop you to the hospital ?</u>

Suresh: That'll be great.

(A) Expressing ability (B) Seeking permission (C) Giving an order (D) Offering help

II. Rewrite as directed

5. Combine the word in Column-A with its collocative word in Column-B. (Remember/ Easy)

A	**B**
i. scientific	(attachment, research, summon, energy)
ii. seismic	(ban, call, entry, waves)
iii. commit	(crime, doubt, money, lay)
iv. rapid	(glance, draw, walk, decline)
v. quick	(train, speech, glance, doubt)

vi. speedy (payment, recovery, progress, action)

6. Write the number of syllables for each of the following words: (Remember/ Easy)
   i. Practical, mathematics, reward, scientific
   ii. nation, country, school, shoes

7. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verbs given in bracket: (comprehension/ average)
   i. The technical experts __________(be + summon) to solve the problem that arose .
   ii. Nobody ________ (be + satisfy) with his wealth, everybody is satisfied with his wisdom.

8. Fill in the blank with suitable article: (comprehension/ average)
   i. In a nuclear war, _____ one who strikes first will be the survivor.
   ii. A writer is __________ person who cannot live without writing.

9. Fill In the blank with appropriate preposition: (Comprehension/ Average)
   i. Everyone lived under the fear of annihilation _____ nuclear weapons.
   ii. The summons came___________ the President of Russia.

10. Fill in the blank using suitable linker. (Comprehension/ Average)
   i. _____ trillions of dollars are spent to contain them by all known techniques.
   ii. Science is an existing adventure _______major rewards comes from the discovery.

11. Fill in the blank using the correct word given in bracket. (Expression/ Average)
   i. My theoretical knowledge had a great ______ (apply) in the area of survival of the mankind.
   ii. The scientists get rewards from their _____ (discover).

12. Identify the parts of speech of the underlined word. (Remember/ Average)
   i. If <u>humanly</u> used, science is the indispensable guardian and care taker.
   ii. If you are so <u>clever</u>, why are you so poor?

13. i. Use the word 'show' as a verb in your own sentence. (Expression/ Average)
   ii. Use the word 'problem' as a noun in your own sentence. (Expression/ Average)

14. Change into passive voice. (Expression/ Difficult)
   i. The basic research can create spring board for developing new disaster preparedness industry.
   ii. The resident showed me a letter.

15. Change the following sentence into other two degrees. (Expression/ Average)
   i. Money is more popular than any other thing in the world.

16. Read the following conversation and change the underlined sentence into reported speech. (Expression/ Difficult)
   i. Naveen : Hemanth did you meet Akash
   Hemanth : <u>Yes, I met him in college yesterday</u>
   Hemanth replied that ____
   ii. Pavithra: Hello Kusuma, how are you?
   Kusuma: Hi, <u>I am not feeling well.</u>
   Kusuma told Pavithra ____ .

iii. Chandan: I met Rani last week in Mysore.
Raghu: Oh. Does she look the same?
Chandan: There's a little bit change in her appearance.
Chandan informed Raghu ____

iv. Arathi: How much is that camera?
Henry: It's 13500
Arathi: I think this one will be fine.
Arathi told Henry …………………………

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer booklet. Clues are given. (Expression/ Average)

17. i) It is common recognised that the very survival of our civilization is threaten by natural and man made disasters.
Clues: a) Adverb to be corrected b) Verb form to be corrected

ii. It thaught me never to feel lone abroad.
Clues: a) Adverb to be corrected b) Spelling mistake to be corrected

iii. A common lore is that immersion in sicence does not goes with practical sense.
Clues: a)spelling mistake to be corrected b) Verb form to be corrected

iv. He had receive a messages from the Palace of Nations in Geneva.
Clues: a) Verb form to be corrected b) Noun plural to be corrected

v. Each super power had more than enough nuclear bomb to destroy the others of the strike.
Clues: a) Preposition to be corrected b) Noun plural to be corrected

IV Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

18. Despite low income, why do some people choose to become scientists ? (2018 April)
19. "According to Kellis Borok, being a scientist is more exciting than being a doctor or an engineer."Why ? (2018 June)
20. According to Kellis Borok "Science is an exciting adventure". Explain. (2019 April)
21. Everybody lived under the threat of annihilation. What caused this threat?
22. Why did the President of Russian Academy of Sciences summon Borok?

OR

Why were the technical experts summoned by the three super powers of the world ? (2019 June, 2020 April,2023 June)

OR

Why did the super powers meet in Geneva?

OR

Why did the UK, USSR and USA meet in Geneva? (April 2016, June 2015, June 2016)

23. Name the three nations which possessed nuclear weapons. Who had summoned the writer Kellis Borok to attend the meeting ?
24. How, according to Borok, is the survival of civilization, threatened?
25. What did the threat of Mutually Assured destruction imply?
26. How were the scientists able to work on a solution, in spite of political and cultural differences?

OR

How did the people on the opposite sides of the Iron Curtain work to find a solution for man-kind?

27. Give a few examples which illustrate the writer's stand that scientists are the most practical people in the world.

OR

How can you prove that scientists are the most practical people in the world? (2017 April)

28. Who will be head hunted by pharmaceutical industries and financial institutions?
29. Who can best ensure our safety in the world and how? (2016 April, 2024 April-1)
30. Why does Kellis Borok feel that Science is the indispensable guardian and caretaker of humanity ? (2017 June)
31. How does the writer praise the feeling of success of the scientists ? (2024 June - 2 ; July - 3)
32. “Nobody is satisfied with his wealth, everybody is satisfied with his wisdom.” How does the writer Kellis Borok justify this statement. (2025April)

V. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

33. "My theoretical knowledge had a direct application in the area of survival of humankind."
 a) Who does ‘my’ refer to ?
 b) In which field did the writer have theoretical knowledge?
 c) How would it have a direct application in the area of survival of humankind?

34. "The three nuclear powers were willing to come to an agreement."
 a) Name the three nuclear powers.
 b) Why did they decide to come to an agreement?
 c) What did they propose to do?

35. Why is that some of us are still deciding to become scientists, despite the fact that businessmen, lawyers, and doctors enjoy a much higher income?
 a) Why do only some people decide to become scientists?
 b) What reward do they get by becoming scientists?
 c) Why do we need scientists?

36. It turned out that this problem had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves.
 a) When did this "problem" arise?
 b) What is the "problem" referred to here?
 c) What could the theory of seismic waves be connected to the problem?

VI. 37. Given below is a profile.Write a paragraph using the clues given below. (Expression/ Average)

i) Name :	PoornachandraTejaswi
Born :	September 8th 1938,Kuppalli
Parents :	Kuvempu, Hemavathi
Spouse :	Rajeshwari
Pen name :	Poochanthe
Notable works :	Karvalo, Jugaari Cross, Chidambara Rahasya etc.
Occupation :	Writer, novelist, photographer, painter.

VII. 38. Develop the story using the clues given below: (Expression / Difficult)

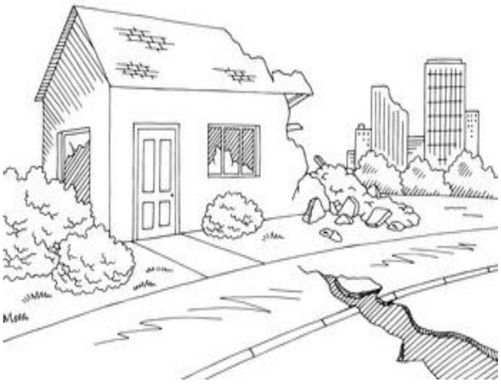
i) Three friends- two geese , a tortoise - drought- decide to migrate-for food and water - geese fly - tortoise can’t- thought a plan – carry tortoise – hold stick with their beaks – tortoise not to speak - hold the middle of the stick- some children clap - tortoise angry- burst out - fell on the rock- died - moral.

ii) Once lion-was asleep-mouse - running up and down - awakened the lion- caught the Mouse-“Pardon, O King!” – cried - little mouse - lion – kind - lifted his paw - let him go – after few days - hunters captured-

lion-net- little mouse - passed by- ran to him - chewed the ropes – net - king of the jungle- freed- lion thanked.

VIII. 39. Study the picture below. Write a description of what the picture suggests to you, in a paragraph.

i.



ii.



IX. 40. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows: (Comprehension / Avg)

Desire, anger, miserliness, lust, pride and jealousy are the six enemies of man. They come in the way of his growth. Great men have always advised us to conquer them. For the purpose, we have to keep our eyes, ears and tongue under control. It is difficult to control them. Great men like sage Vasista , Sri Rama, the Buddha, Lord Jesus, prophet Muhammad and Gandhi had succeeded in keeping them under control.

a) What are the six enemies of man? How can we conquer them?
b) Name the great men who have shown us the way to control the six enemies.

X. Answer the following question in about 8-10 questions:

41. What lessons did the writer learn at the Geneva Summit?
42. Why did the scientists meet at Geneva? What conclusion did they come to?
43. 'Iron Curtain' is referred as a barrier. It was outwardly difficult for the opposite sides of the iron curtain to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement. What was the reason?

XI. 44 . Write an essay on any one of the following: (Expression / Difficult)

a) Ban On Plastic
b) Internet

POEM 8 : OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

1. According to the poet outer space is solitary confinement for him. Why ? (2023 March, 2023 June,2017 April, June2018)
2. The poet is 'off to outer space tomorrow morning'. What does he ask the readers to do?(2016 June)

   OR

   The speaker in 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning' is uncertain of his return. How does he express this?
3. State the reason for the poet to say that "Calendars and clocks are useless in space" (2019 April,2019 June)
4. The speaker says "Tea cups, circling round me like the planets round the sun". Why does it happen only in space and not on earth?
5. What might have been the purpose of the poet behind the repetition of the last line in each stanza?
6. How would people on earth watch the astronaut? Would it affect him in any way? (2018 April)
7. Give some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning'.
8. How has the poet described the life in space in the poem 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning'?

II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

9. "There won't be any calendar, there won't be any clock" (2020 April, September 2025)
a) Who is the speaker?
b) Why won't there be any calendars and clocks?
c) What is the speaker referring to as ' There', in the sentence?

10. "Daylight will be on the switch and winter under lock"
a) 'Winter under lock'- what does this mean?
b) Where would all the above happen?
c) Who is the poet of this poem?

11. "In solitary confinement as complete as any goal." (2015 April)
a) What does solitary mean?
b) Why does the speaker say so?
c) What is referred to as solitary confinement?

12. "With the teacups circling round me like the planets round the sun."
a) What two things are compare here?
b) Why would the poet feel so?
c) Where does this happen?

13. "Tracking through your telescope my upward shooting star."
a) Who does 'your' refer to?
b) Which instrument does the poet tell us to use to track his journey toward space?
c) What does the phrase, ' my upward shooting star' mean?

14. “You can cross out my name from the telephone book.” (2024 April - 1, June 2, July 3

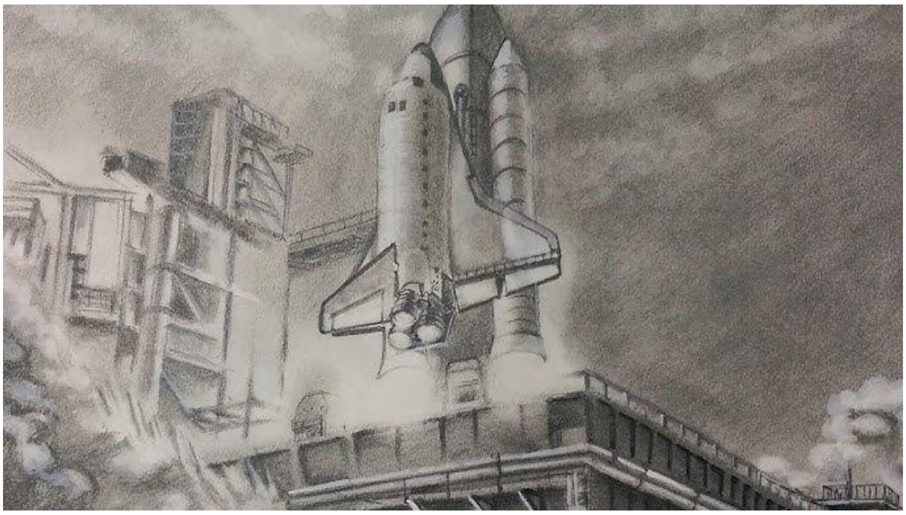
a) Who is the speaker ?

b) Why did the speaker say ?

c) When did the speaker say ?

III.15. Study the picture given below. Write a description or an account of what the picture Suggested to you in a paragraph:

i)



ii)



SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences:

1. Why had the students been marching? How was it an unusual march? (Comprehension/ Avg)

OR

How was the students' marching an unusual march? (April 2016)

2. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students marching. What was the reason? (April 2018)

3. How did the student leaders manage the protest? Why did they do so? (April 2015)

OR

The student leaders managed the protest to go peacefully. Why? (April 2021)

OR

Why did Mohan and his friends have a peaceful procession? (April 2024)

4. What had the police expected about the way of protest? How did the student leaders manage the protest? (April 2017)

OR

According to Mohan, what did the police expect from the protestors and why? (June 2022)

5. What was there in the 'mysterious parcel'? What suspicion did the police have about that?

6. Why had Patil, the sub-inspector come there? Who believed him? What was the result? (June2016)

7. How was the visit of Patil, the sub-inspector, helpful to Mohan's family? (June 2019)

8. What do you think the writer of the incident trying to impress upon the readers?(March 2022)

OR

What can we learn from the lesson' Narayanpur incident'? (September2021)

2. ON TOP OF THE WORLD

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences.

1. Give an account of hardship and challenges Dicky Dolma faced before she was qualified for this venture. (APRIL -2015, APRIL-2020, APRIL-2022, MARCH-2023)
2. How had Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest? (JUNE-2016, JUNE- 2017)
3. With zeal determination there is nothing that one cannot achieve. What else do you think are necessary to achieve? (SEPTEMBER –2020)
4. What was Dicky Dolma fascinated by, since her childhood?
5. How did Dicky Dolma prepare herself for her venture?
6. What was the dream of Dicky Dolma? When did her dream come true? What was her achievement?
7. How did Dicky Dolma feel when she climbed the Mount Everest? (JUNE-2019)
8. What makes you think that Dicky Dolma's life as a girl, was sorrowful?
9. What factors encouraged Dicky Dolma to take up basic Mountaineering course? (JUNE- 2023)
10. What does Dolma say about the view from the top of Mount Everest?
11. What can we learn from Dicky Dolma's life? (APRIL-2016)
12. How could Dicky Dolma achieve the great feat even with her hardships?
13. Mention the hobbies of Dicky Dolma? (MARCH-2025)
14. What was the biggest headache that Dolma had to face besides her physical and mental problems?
15. Dolma says " It is not a difficult decision for me to take up the challenge of the lofty Mountains." Why does she say so? (APRIL-2017, JUNE-2018, JUNE- 2022)

3. A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

1. The writer speaks of the 'smile' that welcomes anyone who enters Haneef's house. What more do we know about this 'smile'?
2. What did Haneef choose as his mission? Why did he do so?
3. Life for Haneef in the beginning was never a smooth sail. Why was it so?
4. The absence of the mother, from home, taught the children something. What was that? (April 2016) OR

   How did Hema Aziz teach her children the message that "one's duty is the most important thing in life"? (2018 April) OR

   In what way did the absence of mother make Haneef and his brothers responsible ? (June 2018)

   OR

   What did Hanif and his brothers learn from the absence of their mother from home ? (Sept 2020)

   OR

   How did Haneef and his brothers learn to be independent at a young age ?(April 2022)

   OR

   What did Haneef's mother's absence from home teach her children ? (June 2022)
5. How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Haneef? (April 2019)

   OR

   How do you say that Hanif is an introvert ? (March 2023)

   OR

   How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Hanif? (May 2025 Exam 2)
6. Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interests. Illustrate this statement from textual examples.

   OR

   How was Hanif able to keep himself cheerful throughout ? (April 2015)

   OR

   Haneefuddin, "A Great Martyr" was a talented young man. Describe. (June 2015)

   OR

   As a soldier, 'Hanif had various talents and interests in his youth'.
   Illustrate the statement. (June 2016)

   OR

   How was life for Hanif always 'ekdam bindas'? (April 2017)

   OR

   Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interests. Support the statement. (June 2019)

   OR

   Haneef was a young man with varied talents and interests. Explain briefly. (April 2020)

   OR

   Hanifuddin was a young man with varied talents and interests. Illustrate the statement. (June 2023)

   OR

   How do you say that Haneef's life was always 'ekdam bindas'? (April 2024))

   OR

   Do you think that Haneef was very talented? Substantiate. (June 2024)
7. What were the dreams of Hanif? Do you think they were fulfilled?
8. Why did Haneef become very responsible at his tender age?
9. How did Haneef's friends call him? What can we guess from his belongings?
10. What were Haneef's brothers doing at the time of the tragedy?
11. How can you say that Haneef was able to reach out to all?
12. How did Haneef come to know about the army?

13. How was the military training at IMA? How did it effect Haneef?
14. How do you say Haneef's family took the family's pride to the next level even after Haneef's death?
15. What can we learn from Haneef's life?

OR

What can the youth learn from Hanif's life ? (June 2017)

4. THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. Why were the people of Tibet unhappy?
2. What did the old folk of Tibet say about happiness?
3. Who was selected to find the bird of happiness? What was done on his departure?
4. What did the first monster ask Wangjia to do? How did Wangjia react to it? (June 2018)

   OR

   What was the challenge of the first monster? Why did Wangjia refuse to obey him? (Sept 2020)

   OR

   How did Wangjia react to the first monster? (March 2023)
5. How did the first old monster punish Wangjia? "Will I ever make it?" Why did Wangjia feel so? (May 2025 - 2)
6. How did Wangjia react to the second monster? (April,2024 -1)
7. How did the second monster make Wangjia suffer?
8. What did the third monster warn Wangjia? How did Wangjia respond?
9. How was the third journey difficult for Wangjia?
10. What contrast do you draw between the wishes of the monsters and the wish of Wangjia?
11. What do you like the most in the story? Support your answer giving reasons.
12. What hardships did Wangjia undergo on his way to find the bird?
13. How did the bird of happiness put an end to the hardships suffered by the people?

    OR

    How did the Bird of Happiness bring happiness to the Tibetan villagers? (June 2019)

    OR

    How did the Bird of Happiness bless Wangjia's village with its three cries? (June 2023)

    OR

    The cries of the bird of happiness at the end gave successful expedition for Wangjia. How? (March 2025 - 1)
14. What changes came over Wangjia as the bird of happiness caressed him? (April 2018 ; April 2019)
15. How can you say that once Wangjia was a brave boy? (April 2020)

KEY ANSWERS

PROSE 1: A HERO

I.

1. i)	(B) hasn't it?	ii)	(C)wasn't it?
2. i)	(C) would have	ii)	(C)would have
3 i)	(A) to sleep	ii)	(B) to tell
4 i)	(B) giving direction	ii)	(giving instructions
iii)	(C) requesting	iv)	(C) offering help
v)	(C) seeking permission	vi)	(D) refusing invitation
vii)	(A) accepting invitation		

II.

5. i) sat		ii) was sleeping	
6. i) on		ii) from	
7. i) but		ii) as	
8. i) there	ii) alone	iii) story	iv) read
v) buy	vi) fare	vii) some	viii) weakly
ix) great	x) new	xi) Principal	
9. i) proposition	ii) table	iii) emphasis	
10. i) scorpion		ii) nightmare	

11. i) night	1 syllable
lad	1 syllable
Walking	2 syllable
Horror	2 syllable
ii) returning	3 syllables
safer	2 syllables
desperately	4 syllables
speak	1 syllable

12. i) development ii) education

13. i) How did the teachers congratulate Swami?
    ii) Why did he come to the office?

14. i) The burglar was caught by Swami.
    ii) A story was being told by granny.

15. i) Comparative Degree : Swami was cleverer than any other boy in the class.
    Positive Degree : No other boy was as clever as Swami in the class.
    ii) Comparative Degree : Seema is taller than any other girl in the family.
    Positive Degree : No other girl is as tall as Seema in the family.

16. i) Swami complained to his father that his office room was dusty.
    ii) Burglar cried that something had bitten him.

III.

17. i) a) looked	b) with
ii) a) hurriedly	b) and
iii) a) gloomily	b) at

IV.

18. The newspaper report was about the bravery of a village lad who while returning home by the jungle path fought with a tiger. He stayed half a day on the tree till some people came and killed the tiger.

19. Swami commented that a boy could not kill a tiger and he must be a grown –up person. But Swami's father commented that if one had courage, he could do anything. Strength and age were not important. But for Swami, strength and age were more important than courage.
20. Swami made several desperate attempts to escape from his father. They were: He tried to change the subject, requested his father to postpone the challenge, pretended to be already sleeping and convince his father that there might be scorpions behind the law books in the office room.
21. Swami looked at his granny and his mother while following his father to the office room because he thought they would stop his father from taking him to the office room. He wanted to escape the frightful proposition.
22. When the room was quiet Swami could hear the ticking of the clock, the rustle of trees, the sound of someone snoring and the humming of some night insects.
23. As the night advanced Swami's heart began to beat faster. He remembered all the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard in his life. He was filled with terror and every moment he expected the devils to come up to carry him away.
24. Swami thought his father's proposition was frightful because he always slept beside his granny in the passage and any change in this arrangement kept him awake all night.
25. Swami's classmates looked at him with respect, his teacher patted his back and the headmaster called him a true scout for catching the district's notorious house-breaker.
26. Congratulations were showered on Swami the next day because he had caught a notorious house breaker of the district. He had helped the police.
27. Father wanted Swami to sleep alone in the office room to prove his courage. He also wanted Swami to stop sleeping beside his granny like a baby and develop courage and good habits.
28. Swami used to sleep beside his granny like a baby. This was disgraceful, according to Swami's father.
29. Swami felt relieved at the end because when his father came home, Swamy was already on the bed. Being scolded for putting Swami's life to risk, Swami's father gave up the idea of making Swami sleep alone in the office room, thereafter.
30. Swami did not want to join the police. He wanted to be an engine driver, a railway guard or a bus conductor, later in life.
31. Swami said that there were scorpions behind the law books because he did not like to sleep in the office room and it was just a trick to escape from his father.
32. Swami had an opinion that age and strength of man were very important. His father believed that courage was more important than age and strength. According to him, a man could do anything if he had courage.
33. Swami slept alone in the office room and was able to catch the notorious house-breaker of the district. It was a great show of Swami's bravery and courage. So, the headmaster called him a true scout.
34. Swami was afraid of darkness. When his father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room, he thought the challenge was frightful. He also tried to give many excuses to avoid it.
35. Swami thought his father was a cruel man. He hated the newspaper for printing the story and also wished that the tiger had not spared the boy.
36. Swami thought that the place under the bench in the office room was safe, compact and reassuring. So, he spread his bed there.
37. Swami bit the burglar thinking that it was a devil. The burglar cried out in pain. When Swami's father heard a thundering cry, he, his cook and a servant rushed into the office room with a lamp, to see what had happened.
38. Swami's father knew the importance of courage. He wanted his son to become braver and give up his fear of the darkness. So, he used a newspaper report to challenge him to sleep alone in the office room. He was a wise man.

V.

39. The newspaper carried a report about a village lad who had fought bravely against a tiger, while he was returning home by the jungle path. Swami argued that a boy could not fight a tiger and it had to be a strong, grown-up person. His father disagreed saying that courage was more important. Swami was not ready to accept this. His father then challenged him to show his courage by sleeping alone in the office that night. While Swami was sleeping there, he saw a dark figure. Believing it to be the devil, Swami dug his teeth into its leg. It turned out to be a notorious burglar whose loud cry brought others to the scene. The burglar was caught and Swami became a hero overnight.

40. Swami's father challenged Swami to sleep alone in the office room that night. Swami was filled with fear and tried to divert his father's attention by talking about the latest news from his cricket club. When his father didn't listen to him, he told his father that he would sleep alone from the first of the next month. But his father did not agree. Swami then went to sleep near his granny, pulled the blanket over his face and pretended to be fast asleep. However, his father soon came there and pulled him out of bed. Swami tried to appeal to his mother and granny but was not successful. Then Swami told his father that the office room was dusty and had scorpions. Swami's father didn't yield to any of his excuses. He made him sleep alone in the office room.

41**.** Swami crept under the bench, shut his eyes tight and covered himself with the blanket. Soon he fell asleep. He began to have a nightmare that a tiger was chasing him. He tried to escape. He groaned in despair. He put his hand out to feel his granny's presence, but he touched the wooden leg of the bench. He moved to the edge of the bench and thought that the devil would pull him out and tear him. As it came nearer, he crawled, hugged and used his teeth on it like a mortal weapon. Swami had a dreadful experience under the bench.

VI.

42. a) Swami
    b) The speaker means that the newspaper report was wrong, as a boy could not fight with a tiger and believed that he must have been a grown-up person.
    c) According to the speaker both strength and age were important.
43. a) Swami's father .
    b) He wanted his son to sleep alone in the office room that night, to prove his courage.
    c) The speaker felt that courage was more important than strength or age.
44. a) Swami had to sleep alone.
    b) He requested his father to allow him to sleep from the first of next month only to escape from his father's challenge.
    c) Swami's father told him to sleep in the office room that day itself.
45. a) Swami usually slept with his granny.
    b) Swami was asked to sleep alone in his father's office room.
    c) Swami's father wanted his son to prove his courage, by sleeping alone in the office room.
46. a) Swami's granny.
    b) Swami's father.
    c) Swami's father was waking Swami up. He wanted him to sleep alone in the office room.
47. a) Swami.
    b) When his father was taking him to the office room to sleep alone, that night.
    c) It was an excuse to escape from sleeping alone in the office room.
48. a) Swami.
    b) Swami's father wanted to make Swami the laughing stock of his school.
    c) To prevent Swami from rolling up his bed and moving to his granny's side, at night.
49. a) The burglar cried.
    b) Swami

c) When Swami caught his leg and bit him tightly.

50. a) Police inspector

b) Swami caught a notorious burglar of the district.

c) No. Swami wanted to become a railway guard, engine driver or a bus conductor.

51. a) Swami.

b) He was afraid of darkness.

c) He asked his father for a lamp.

52. a) 'Her' refers to Swami's granny.

b) Swami's father should tell his mother that it was not the way to bring up Swami.

c) Swami's father replied that his statement was not directed to her.

53. a) Swami.

b) When Swami was forced to sleep in the office room alone.

c) If the tiger had killed the boy, there would be no report on the brave boy and his father would not have asked him to sleep alone in the office room.

54. a) Swami's father.

b) Swami.

c) When Swami was trying to escape from his father's challenge.

55. a) Swami

b) Swami's father.

c) When he tried to change the subject and divert his father from challenging him.

56. a) Swami

b) When Swami's father brushed his captain's invitation to join the cricket club and instructed him to sleep alone in the office room, thereafter.

c) Determination.

57. a) Swami's mother.

b) When Swami's father returned from office and enquired about Swami.

c) As he had slept alone in the office room and was afraid of darkness and sleeping alone.

58. a) Swami's mother

b) Swami's father made him to sleep in the office room to make him courageous but a notorious burglar of the district happened to enter the office room, the same night.

c) After returning from his office, father saw that Swami had already slept in his usual place. When he expressed his disappointment, the speaker made this statement.

59. a) Swami's mother.

b) According to the speaker, Swami used to sleep beside his granny. His mother and granny did not advise him to learn to sleep alone and also to be courageous.

c) Treat someone very kindly and protect the person too much from anything unpleasant.

60. a) Swami

b) In the office room.

c) He was a coward. He was afraid of darkness and sleeping alone in the office room.

61. a) Swami

b) When he heard the news of a village lad fight a tiger .

c) A very strong and grown-up person could only fight a tiger.

VII.

62. i) This is the profile of Sri R. K Narayan. He was born on 10th October 1906 in Madras. He studied in Maharaja College Mysore. His father was R V Krishnaswami Iyer. His wife was Rajam. He was a famous Novelist in English. He wrote novels like Malgudi Days, A Tiger for Malgudi, The Guide, Swami and his Friends etc.

ii) Mr. Raghavendra is an education officer. He studied BSc M.Ed. He is 55 years old. His height is 5feet 4inches and weight is 55Kgs. His family is a small family of one boy and a girl child. The boy is Engineer and the girls is studying MBBS. He is very popular. He is helpful and best gardener. His hobbies are gardening, beekeeping, coin collection.

VIII. 63.

i) Once upon a time two geese and a tortoise were good friends. They decided to migrate for food and water. Geese could fly, but tortoise can't. So, they devise a way. They told tortoise to hold a stick and they would hold it by their beaks. They informed tortoise not to speak and to hold the stick. They started to fly. Children saw this and clapped happily. The tortoise became angry and burst out and fell dead.

ii) Once a tortoise and a hare made an argument to race to find who would win. Then the race started. Hare ran fast. In the middle it wanted to take a rest. While taking rest, it slept. The tortoise ran slowly and steadily. It reached the goal. It won the race.

Moral: Slow and steady wins the race.

IX. 64

i) This is a very beautiful picture. This is the picture of a circus. Some animals are on the ground. They are showing some attractive skills. Clowns are entertaining the people. Some people are sitting around the ground. They are watching the events. It is a breathtaking activity.

ii) This is a beautiful picture. I can see many things in the picture. The sea is calm in this picture. There are two boats. One is sailing and the other is on the sea shore. Fisher men are fishing in the sea. Some of them are carrying a bag of fish.

X. 65.

i) a) Brave and kind. He was short and thin but full of courage and vitality.

b) Because it was too dark and he wanted to go home.

ii) a) The Abacus is the earliest form of mechanical computer. Calculations are made easily.

b) It consists of a wooden frame with coloured beads that can be moved on parallel rods. Calculations are made by moving beads up and down.

XI.

66. The newspaper carried a report of a brave village lad who fought with a tiger. Swami could not accept that a boy could have fought with a tiger. Swami said that age and strength mattered. His father said that courage was more important than age. The argument led to Swami's father challenging him to sleep alone in the office room that night. Swami, inevitably, had to sleep in the office room. He spent that night with the fear of the devils and nightmares. Then he saw something moving in the darkness. He thought that his end had come and the devil had come to carry him away. Finally, as an attempt for survival he hugged it with all his might, and used his teeth as a mortal weapon on it. Thus, coward Swami became a hero overnight.

XII.

67. **a) Global Warming**

Global warming is a consequence of increased greenhouse gas emissions. It is a significant issue causing rising global temperatures and climate change. This phenomenon is primarily driven by human activities like burning fossil fuels, deforestation and industrial processes. It leads to a rise in green-house gases like carbon-di-oxide and methane. Due to global warming sea level rises. Unexpected climate changes occur. It disturbs the ecosystems. It affects human health. We as responsible citizens, should try to stop global warming. We should use renewable energy. We should plant trees. Our agriculture must be sustainable. It needs international co-operation. Global warming is a pressing issue with far reaching consequences, demanding urgent and collective action to decrease its effects and create a sustainable future for all.

b) Social Media

Social Media has become an integral part of modern life. It has numerous benefits and drawbacks. It connects people globally. It facilitates information sharing. It promotes various forms of expression. Social Media

platforms enable individuals to connect with friends, family and colleagues across geographical boundaries, fostering a sense of community and belongingness. It is very helpful for sharing information and creating awareness. It is useful for business and marketing.

Social Media has a large number of disadvantages too. Sometimes, it may share misinformation and fake news. It may affect mental health by making man addicted to it. Sometimes, it may breech a person's privacy. It can be a double edged sword. If we use social media responsibly, it may be a benefit to the society.

XIII. 68.

i) Suhas / Saritha
10th Std
G H S, Narayanapura.

15 May 2025

The Municipal Officer
Municipal office
Narayanapura

Sir,
Sub: Request to provide water facility in our area.

I am a resident of Gandhi Colony, Narayanpura. I would like to bring to your kind notice that water scarcity has hit our area. The pipe line connection was done by the municipal office 6 months back. But no water flows in it. Here, the residents have to buy water for their everyday needs. The poor can't afford to buy water.

So, I request you to kindly provide proper water facility to our area, at the earliest. We will be much obliged.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully
xxxxx

ii) Narayanapura
15 May 2025

Dear Janaki,

How are you? I am doing well here and hope everything is fine there.

You will be glad to know that my brother's birthday falls on 7th October. We are organizing a grand party to celebrate the occasion. You are cordially invited to attend the same. The party will be held at our residence from 4 pm onwards. There will be a lot of events like quiz, games, dance, etc. You will surely enjoy it. Request uncle and aunt also, on our behalf to attend the party and bless my brother. Eagerly awaiting your arrival.

Yours affectionately,
xxxxxx

POEM 1: GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

I.

1. The poet Ruskin Bond calls his grandma a 'genius' as she could climb trees even at the age of sixty-two . She could climb spreading or tall trees, very quickly.
2. Yes, the grandma had been the habit of climbing trees for a long time. "Having learned to climb from a loving brother when she was six", is the line from the poem that justifies this statement.
3. The neighbours advised that Ruskin Bond's grandma should stop climbing the trees as she was growing old. They suggested that old people should grow old gracefully. But the grandma did not listen to their advice. She would laugh and say that she preferred to grow old, disgracefully.
4. Yes, others feared that granny would fall from a tree one day or the other. It did not happen as they feared. One day when the poet and his family were in the town, she climbed up a tree but could not come down. She was rescued with great difficulty.
5. The doctor checked granny's temperature and recommended her a bed rest for a week. The kids sighed with relief that she would not climb up trees and risk her life.
6. 'My dad' (the poet's father /granny's son) knew his duties. He thought his duty was to fulfil his mother's wish. He built a house on the tree top for his mother with the help of the poet's assistance.
7. The poet and his father were considerate towards grandma. They fulfilled her wish by building a house on a tree-top with windows and a door. "My dad knew his duties. He said, that's all right- you'll have what you want, dear." this line from the poem shows us that both the poet and his father were considerate towards grandma.
8. Grandma felt miserable as she lay in bed. She loved to look at the dancing leaves. For her, it was like a brief season in hell.
9. The poet's grandmother had great love for trees. Even at the age of 62, she climbed the tree. When people advised her to stop climbing a tree, she laughed and said she would not stop. After recovering from illness, she got a house built on a tree and lived there happily.

II.

10. The poet Ruskin Bond calls his grandmother 'genius' as she could climb trees even at the age of 62. She was passionate about climbing trees. She could climb any type of tree, spreading or high. Everyone feared that granny would fall from the tree one day. Neighbours and friends advised her to stop that practise, she laughed and said she would not stop.

    Once, it so happened that she climbed a tree but couldn't come down. After the rescue, the doctor recommended a week's bed rest. But for granny it was like a brief season in hell. Once she recovered, she demanded a house to be built on a tree. The poet's father dutifully fulfilled his mother's wish, so that she could live in a tree house, upholding her right to live in a tree.

III.

11. a) She refers to the poet's granny.
    b) Climbing any type of a tree.
    c) She was happier in a tree than in a lift.
12. a) Granny said this to her friends and neighbours/ advisers.
    b) Climbing tree as she grew old was disgraceful.
    c) She had a passion of climbing tree and she would be happier doing it.
13. a) People .
    b) They feared that she would fall from a tree, as she was old.
    c) One day she climbed up a tree but could not come down.
14. a) Doctor.
    b) Because Granny had high fever.
    c) The kids felt a sigh of relief that she would not climb up trees.

15. a) A week in bed was like in hell for granny.
    b) Granny wanted to climb and stay on the trees. So, she felt that the bed rest was like hell.
    c) Climbing trees was like heaven to her.

IV.

16. The poem ‘Grandma Climbs a Tree’ is written by Ruskin Bond. He calls his grandmother as “genius” because she could climb trees in a trice even at the age of 62. She was passionate to climb the trees and learned it from her loving brother at the age of six. Everybody feared that granny would fall from a tree one day. One day she climbed a tree but could not come down. After the rescue, the doctor recommended her, a week’s bed rest. But for granny it was like a brief season in hell. Once she recovered, she demanded a house to be built on a tree. The poet’s father who was dutiful, fulfilled his mother’s wish, with the expert assistance of his son, the poet. Then granny moved up and enjoyed her life as she wished.

17. The poet Ruskin Bond calls his grandmother ‘genius’ as she could climb trees even at the age of 62. She was passionate about climbing trees. She could climb any type of tree, spreading or high. Everyone feared that granny would fall from the tree one day. Neighbours and friends advised her to stop that practise. But she laughed and said she would not stop. Once, she climbed a tree but couldn’t come down. After the rescue, the doctor recommended a week’s bed rest. But for granny, it was like a brief season in hell. Once she recovered, she demanded a house to be built on a tree. The poet’s father was dutiful, fulfilled his mother’s wish, so that granny could live in a tree house, upholding her right to live in a tree.

18. Both the poet and his father were considerate towards the grandmother. When the doctor recommended that grandmother should stay in bed and take complete rest for a week, it was like a brief season in hell to her. When she got better, she called her son and told him that she wanted a house on the tree. Her son was quite obedient and dutiful. He immediately started his work with the help of the poet. He kept his words and built a house with windows and doors, on the tree top.
    The narrator was very considerate towards his grandmother too. When granny started living in the tree house, he used to climb up to her room with glasses and tray and drink sherry with her every day.

PROSE 2: THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

I.

1. i) C) couldn't he? ii) A) can I?
2. i) B) wouldn't have ii) A) would have
3. i) D) to find ii) C) to hold
4. i) (B) giving suggestion ii) (C) expressing gratitude
   iii) (B) showing sympathy iv) (B) showing sympathy
   v) (C) expressing gratitude
5. i) has ii) wait
   iii) were iv) runs
   v) has vi) was
   vii) are viii) helps
6. i) at ii) from
7. i) but ii) who
8. i) here ii) sea
9. i) around ii) centre iii) senseless iv) chest
   v) pain vi) water vii) hope viii) the day
   ix) to death x) a look
10. i) lurched ii) fiancé iii) commuter iv) grab
    v) shove vi) squeeze vii) snatch viii) rush
11. i) even 2 syllables
    telling 2 syllables
    different 3 syllables
    story 2 syllables
    ii) over 2 syllables
    very 2 syllables
    road 1syllable
    gingerly 3 syllables
12. i) emergency ii) management
13. i) Why was the dog crying?
    ii) How did Sheela get first rank?
14. i) Roma was saved by Baleshwar.
    ii) Tea is being prepared by Gopi.
15. i) Superlative Degree: Birbal was the most intelligent minister in Akbar's court.
    Positive Degree: No other minister was as intelligent as Birba,l in Akbar's court.
    ii) Comparative Degree He is faster than any other runner.
    Positive Degree: No other runner is as fast as him.
16. i) Baleshwar told that his sister was injured.
    ii) Baleshwar informed Dinesh that his sister Roma had fallen off a train
17. i) a) for b) but
    ii) a) grabbed b) train's
18. The commuters rushing out and into the packed coaches is a regular scene in the most populated metropolis in India. Innumerable passengers travel by train every day to their destination.
19. Roma got into the ladies' compartment of the Mumbai suburban train which halted for only 20 seconds. Before she could stand firmly, the train moved ahead, and she suddenly got pushed and this caused the fall.
20. Baleshwar was travelling on the opposite train. He saw a girl in black salwar kameez falling from a moving train. So, he jumped off the moving train to save her life. He had concern for a fellow human being.

21. Baleshwar found Roma sprawled by the tracks. They were alone between two stations, five kilometres apart in Thane district. So, there was no help in sight.
22. Baleshwar found Roma by the track. She was unconscious and blood was flowing out of a gash, behind her head. So, there was no response from her.
23. When no one came forward to help him, Baleshwar began to lose hope. Then a tempo truck driver, a middle-aged Gujarati, helped Baleshwar. He helped him to take Roma to the hospital. He also gave his mobile phone to call Roma's family. Without his help, Roma would have died.
24. Roma's condition was very critical; she needed immediate treatment. The doctor asked Baleshwar to stay until Romas's family arrived at the hospital. During that time the truck driver had slipped away with his truck. So, Baleshwar couldn't thank him.
25. As Airoli was 10 kms away, Baleshwar did not agree to take Roma to the hospital in Airoli. He knew that there was a hospital nearby where he could get the first aid for Roma.
26. Baleshwar Mishra was a 20-year-old lanky youngster from Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. He was an unemployed high school dropout. He had come to Mumbai in search of a job and was staying with his two older brothers. His job hunt had proved useless in Mumbai.
27. Roma Talreja was a 21-year-old B. Com graduate from Pune. She had been working in the call centre for two years. She loved her job, talking and connecting to customers and making new friends there.
28. As Roma opened her eyes, Baleshwar asked for her name and phone number. He remembered the contact number though Roma uttered it only once. He remembered the spot where Roma had fallen when he returned to find her handbag and cell phone. This proves he had good memory and presence of mind.
29. According to Baleshwar, the people of Mumbai were afraid of helping the victims of any accident. He believed that the people fear getting trapped in the courts or with the police.
30.Dr. Anil Agarwal, immediately admitted Roma without any formalities. This shows that the doctor was a kind man and valued life.
31. Roma's brother Dinesh had told Baleshwar that her cell phone and handbag were missing. So, he revisited the spot where Roma had fallen, in search of her belongings.
32. Though Roma was a stranger for him, Baleshwar jumped off the moving train to save Roma's life. This tells us that Baleshwar was very sympathetic and kind. The lesson "There is a girl by the tracks" teaches us the human values like kindness, sympathy and compassion.

V.

33. Baleshwar was shocked to see Roma falling from a moving train. Impulsively, he grabbed the red emergency chain and pulled it frantically. Before the train could stop, he jumped off the moving train risking his own life. He ran back to the spot where Roma had fallen. Carrying the unconscious girl, he reached the road and requested motorists to help him take her to the hospital. Most passers-by did not come forward to help him. Finally with the help of a tempo truck driver, Baleshwar admitted Roma to a hospital and informed her family about the accident. Though he was new to Mumbai and Roma, a stranger to him, he saved her life out of human concern. If Baleshwar had not risked his life, Roma would have bled to death.
34. As no one came forward to help him, Baleshwar began to lose hope. Then a tempo truck driver, a middle-aged Gujarati, volunteered to help Baleshwar. They took Roma to the hospital, in his truck where she got the first aid. He also lent his mobile phone to call Roma's family. Later, he helped Baleshwar to take Roma to the Divine Multi Speciality Hospital for further treatment. After helping Baleshwar save a stranger's life, he left silently without expectations. If he had not helped Baleshwar, Roma would have bled to death.
35. Baleshwar saw Roma falling from a moving train. Impulsively, he grabbed the red emergency chain and pulled it frantically. He jumped off the moving train risking his own life to save a stranger. He ran back to the pot where Roma had fallen. He requested the motorists to help him take Roma to the hospital, but in vain. Finally, a tempo truck driver helped Baleshwar to admitted Roma to a hospital and inform her family. Though he was new to Mumbai and Roma was a stranger , he saved her life. If Baleshwar had not risked his life, Roma would have bled to death. So, Roma was grateful to Baleshwar for saving her life.

36. Baleshwar jumped off the moving train to save Roma's life. He lifted her gingerly and reached a nearby road. He requested the motorists to help him take the girl to a hospital. None helped him. Finally, a tempo-truck driver came forward to help him. With his support, Baleshwar was able to take the girl to the Divine Multi Specialty Hospital.

VI.

37. a) the voices from Baleshwar's compartment.
    b) Roma Talreja
    c) This was said when they a girl falling from a moving train.
38. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) Roma Talreja
    c) She had fallen from a moving train and was seriously injured.
39. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) When Baleshwar was far away from Roma and couldn't see her.
    c) He hoped that he was not too late to reach her and save her life.
40. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) Roma Talreja
    c) There was no response from her as she was knocked senseless.
41. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) The motorists who were passing by.
    c) No one stopped to help Baleshwar.
42. a) Baleshwar Mishra
    b) Roma Talreja
    c) She had fallen off a train, by the tracks.
43. a) Traffic police
    b) Baleshwar Mishra
    c) She was unconscious and needed treatment as early as possible.
44. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) Roma needed immediate treatment.
    c) She was given first aid to stop the bleeding. Baleshwar was advised to take Roma to the Divine Multi Specialty Hospital.
45. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) My brother Dinesh.
    c) to become unconscious.
46. a) Baleshwar
    b) The Gujarati Tempo truck driver
    c) To call and inform Dinesh Talreja about Roma.
47. a) Roma Talreja
    b) Baleshwar Mishra.
    c) He jumped off the moving train, took her to a hospital and saved her life.
48. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) When he saw that neither the people on his train nor any passer by helped him to save Roma.
    c) The people of Mumbai were afraid of getting trapped in the courts or with the police.
49. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) He came to Mumbai in search of a job.
    c) When Roma fell from the moving train, no one came forward to help her. No passer-by stopped to help him.

VII.

50. i) This is the profile of Roma Talreja. She is 21 years old. She is five feet two inches tall. Her weight is 50 Kilos. She is a B.Com graduate. She is a call centre executive. She belongs to Maharashtra.

ii) This is the profile of Baleshwar Mishra. He is 20 years old. He is a high school dropout. He is a lanky youngster. He does not have a job but is searching for one. He belongs to Mirzapur, U.P. His hobbies include watching movies. He is popular as he saved Roma's life.

VIII.

51. Once there were two notorious thieves. They were on the lookout for a prey. They considered themselves very clever. They entered a rich man's house but find the safe open. They were very happy at their unexpected luck. Happily, they piled up everything- gold, silver and money. But suddenly lights were on and a man with a gun appeared. The thieves tried to escape but in vain. The man called the police and the thieves were sent to jail.

IX.

52. A picture is worth a thousand words. This is the picture of a village market. Some (Vendors) are selling fruits and vegetables. There are more men than ladies. They are buying fruits and vegetables. There are two houses at a distance. There is a lake behind the market. There are a few trees in the picture. This picture has a beautiful background of nature.

X 53.

i) a) One benefit of having a balanced diet is maintaining a healthy weight.

b) A balanced diet should include a variety of foods such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins and healthy fats.

ii) a) Discipline is the practice of adhering to a set of rules or code of conduct, and it is important for achieving goals and leading a more organized life.

b) Discipline helps individuals prioritize tasks, manage time effectively, and develop good habits, leading to personal growth and professional success.

XI.

54. Baleshwar was a high school dropout from Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. He had come to Mumbai in search of a job. When he saw a girl falling from the moving train the first thing that came to his mind was to save her life. Though she was a stranger for him, he jumped off the moving train to save her life. He risked his own life to save the life of another. This quality of being compassionate is admirable. His love for humanity and his compassion for others is very appreciable. His service to others is heart touching. Though he was new to Mumbai and Roma was a stranger for him. He saved her life out of humanity. If Baleshwar had not risked his life, Roma would have bled to death and a very precious life would have cut to short.

55. Yes, it is true that Love and compassion are the true religions. Baleshwar was new to Mumbai, and he did not know Roma. But he risked his life and jumped off the moving train to save a stranger's life. It was his love for humanity and compassion that he possessed for others motivated him to serve Roma. His love for humanity and his compassion for others is very appreciable. His selfless service to others is heart touching. Though he was new to Mumbai and Roma was a stranger for him he saved her life out of humanity. If Baleshwar had not risked his life, Roma would have bled to death and a very precious life would have cut to short. The selfless service of Baleshwar reminds us that love and compassion are the roots of our life and humanity is the only religion to be practiced.

XII.

56. **a) Air pollution**

Air is one of the most essential elements of life. All living organisms need air to live. Air is being abused by our wanton activities. Air pollution is mixture of solid particles and gases in the air. In the long run of progress and development our air is losing its quality. All the pollutants that pollute air are very dangerous.

The pollutants of air are found in two forms. One is the gaseous form and second one is solid form. Theses pollutants remain suspended into the air. They are called, in scientific terms as, the aerosols. The emission of smoke from factories, industries, houses and vehicles largely pollute air.
Air pollution has left many adverse effects on the lives of humans and animals. Inhaling air pollutants cause health problems. The major health impacts due to inhaling dirty air include various respiratory, heart and lung diseases. Apart from that, it has damaged the ozone layer that protects us form harmful rays of sun. It has also affected the wildlife and many animals.
If we want to live a healthy life we must save tress and plant new trees to breathe fresh air. For the stability and wellbeing of our environment, it is mandatory that we adopt the climate friendly methods. We have to save our planet earth to save the life from total extinction.

b) Mobile Phones

A mobile phone or cell phone is a hand-held portable radiophone that uses the cellular or satellite network for voice or data communication. Unlike landline phones, which are fixed, mobile phones can be easily carried, and one can contact a person anywhere whether at home, on the bus, in street, or in a meeting. Apart from talking, it can be used for sending SMS, e-mail and for taking photos and videos.
High-end mobiles act as minicomputers, offering services like internet, diary, music, iPod, calculator, alarm clock, etc. It is extremely useful in emergencies. But there is a tendency to abuse it. To many, it is an Addiction rather than a necessity.
A cell phone ringing in an auditorium is most annoying. Using a mobile phone while driving a car or a motorbike and crossing a road or a railway track has led to many accidents.
Teleshopping is a great nuisance. Privacy is often violated, as most mobile users are unaware that they could be photographed or tracked. Terrorists use this gadget to trigger bombs and achieve their ends. Mobiles can also cause health hazards. The radiations from mobiles may cause injury to the brain. Cell phones on vibration mode put in front pocket may damage the heartbeat system. With all its advantages, what is, therefore, needed is moderation in the use of mobile phones.

XIII.

57. i)

From,
Akash
X Std, Government P U College
Thekkatte.

15 May 2025

To,
The Headmaster,
Government Pre-University College,
Thekkatte

Dear Sir/ Madam,

<u>Sub: Request to help my friend to pay the school fees</u>

I am the student of class X of your institution. I have been studying in your school since class 8th standard. I am quite aware of your benevolent and charitable nature. I want to request you to help in paying the school fees of one of my friends, Amar Pal, studying in class 10th A. His father is suffering from cancer for last two years. Moreover, he has to take care of his two younger brothers. His mother is a teacher in a

private school. So, it is not easy for them to manage all the expenses. I hope you will do the needful and oblige. I shall be very thankful for your help.
Thanking you,
Your obediently,
Akash.

ii) Preethi
X Std
GHS, Gundmi

15 May 2025

The Forest Officer
Forest Department
Gundmi

Sir,

Sub: Request to provide 100 saplings to school.
I am Preethi, a student at Government High School, Gundmi. We have planned to celebrate the 'Environmental day' on June 5th in our school under Eco- club activities. I request you to provide 100 saplings to our school for this activity.

Thanking you,

Your faithfully
Preethi.

POEM 2: QUALITY OF MERCY

I.

1. As the gentle rain falls on the earth, so also when mercy is shown it blesses the giver and the taker and given comfort.
2. The king who has sceptre in his hands evokes a feeling of fear in the minds of others. While a king who has kindness in his heart, has the divine quality of mercy.
3. The speaker says that mercy brings blessings in two ways. The person who shows mercy is blessed. The person who receives mercy is also blessed.
4. A sceptre is the symbol of a king's earthly power. In the poem, it contrasts with the quality of mercy which is equated to the divine God.
5. This poem consists of fourteen lines but it is not a sonnet as there is no rhyme scheme in the poem. In other words, three quatrains and a couplet is not seen in the poem.

II.

6. a) Mercy
   b) Mercy
   c) According to the speaker, the person who shows mercy and the person who receives mercy, both are blessed.
7. a) A decorated rod carried by a king or queen.
   b) The sceptre creates fear among people.
   c) Mercy stands for divine quality and it flows from the heart.
8. a) Mercy and a King
   b) Powerful
   c) The speaker wants to say that the quality of mercy is more powerful than the power of a king.
9. a) Mercy
   b) The giver gets the blessing as he has helped the other person.
   c) The one who receives is blessed as he is getting a gift (due to the quality of mercy in the other person).
10. a) It is a decorated rod carried by monarchs.
    b) Mercy is divine
    c) mercy

III.

11. In the poem, Quality of Mercy, the poet tells us that man cannot be forced to show mercy. Mercy is a quality that is gentle and comes spontaneously. In fact, it drops like the gentle rain from heaven which cools the earth below. The poet says that the quality of mercy twice blessed. It blesses the man who shows mercy to someone in need of it. It also blesses the person who receives it.

    Mercy is a powerful quality. It is more powerful than the earthly power of a king who wears a crown. The crown and sceptre are the symbols of the power of the king. They are symbols which make people fear. So, out of fear, they respect the king. But mercy, is more powerful than a king's crown and sceptre. If a king shows mercy, it makes people look up to him as if he is God. The earthly power of the king then seems like God's power. The poet is trying to tell the readers that the quality of mercy is good and one must cultivate it. According to the poet, mercy is a divine quality, the greatest virtue of all.

IV.

i) Simile
ii) Personification
iii) Simile

PROSE 3: GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO

I

1. i) (B) didn't he? ii) (B) hadn't they?
2. i) (C)would have ii) (A) wouldn't have
   iii) (C) would have iv) (A) would have
   v) (C) wouldn't have vi) (B) would have
3. i) (A) to hurt ii) (A) to meet
4. i) (C) request ii) (C) asking opinion iii) (C) Suggestion
   iv) (A)Seeking permission v) (B) Expressing gratitude

II.

5 i) signed ii) were spoken
6. i) through ii)into
7. i) but ii) because
8. i) week ii) farmer
9. i) innumerable kin ii) shake hands
10.i) Orchard ii) Ranch
11. i) ago ii) little
12. i) interesting ii) conversation
13. i) How did Don Anselmo remove his hat and gloves?
    ii)Why did they come back to the office one day?
14. i) Kites are being flown by them.
    ii) The trees were sold by me.
15. i) No other girl is as tall as Seema in the class. (positive degree)
    Seema is clever than any other girl in the class. (comparative degree)
    ii) No other person was as generous as Don Anselmo in the village. (positive degree)
    Don Anselmo was more generous than other person in the village. (comparative degree)
16. i) Rakesh told Raju that he had joined that company the previous year.
    ii) Nikhitha told Latha that she was completing her homework.

III.

17. i) a) descendants b) individual
    ii). a) but b) legally

IV.

18. Don Anselmo lived in Rio en Medio. His house was small and wretched, but quaint. A little creek ran through his land. The orchard was gnarled and beautiful.
19. Don Anselmo wore an old, green faded coat. His gloves were old and torn. His fingertips showed through them. He carried a cane which was the skeleton of a worn - out umbrella. When he entered the room, he bowed to all and slowly removed his hat and gloves.
20. The old man bowed to all of them in the room. He then removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully. Then the old man handed his things to a boy who stood obediently behind his chair.
21. After the survey, the Americans discovered that Don Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land which extended across the river.
22. The story teller offered the old man, double of what he had quoted earlier as he had discovered that Don Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land.
23. The old man hung his head for a moment in thought, stood up and stared at the story teller's offer.
24. The story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo to accept more money as Don Anselmo felt that he was insulted by the offer.

25. Don Anselmo had agreed to sell his land to the Americans for 1200 dollars. When sent to survey the land, they discovered that Anselmo owned more than eight acres, twice as much as he had thought. So, the Americans were ready to pay more money to Anselmo.
26. The story teller said that the Americans are *buena genta* because they did not want to cheat Don Anselmo and they were willing to pay Don Anselmo twice the money for his land.
27. Americans surveyed the land and found that land was more than eight acres. They offered double amount for the land. He rejected the offer and stick to the words what he had already quoted. This shows that he was man of principle.
28.The Americans complained the story teller that the children of the village were running around the land, playing in the orchard, putting fences around their play area, plucking the flowers from the trees, laughing whenever they were spoken to and replied in Spanish. So, they could not enjoy their property.
29. Don Anselmo loved the children of Rio en Medio. Every time a child was born in the village, he had planted a tree for that child. He said that the trees in that orchard were not his; they belonged to the children of the village. So, he could not sell the trees to the Americans.
30. The story-teller was unable to convince the old man because the old man insisted that he had sold the property and not the trees which belonged to the children. So, he had not taken double the price fixed for the land.
31. The Americans bought the tree in the orchard from the descendants of Don Anselmo. lt took a long time as they purchased them from each child of Rio en Medio.
32. Don Anselmo's land had a good water source as the little creek ran through the land. His orchard was beautiful and his house was quaint.
33. Don Anselmo was generous. Because he was a man of principles, he refused to take the extra money offered by the Americans for his land.

V.

34. Don Anselmo wore an old, green faded coat. He had a hat and a walking stick. Whenever he met his friends, he would bow to all. He would remove his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully. He would hand over his things to the boy who stood obediently behind the old man's chair. While leaving the place, he would shake hands all around, put on his ragged gloves, take his stick and walk out with the boy.
35. The Americans informed Don Anselmo that after survey, they found that he owns more than eight acres and were willing to pay double the agreed amount. This shows that the Americans were generous and they did not want to cheat him.

    Don Anselmo, however was a man of principles. The old man stuck to his words that the trees in the orchard belonged to the children of the village. He refused to take anything more than the amount agreed upon and expressed his generosity. He made the Americans buy the trees, individually, from the villagers.
36. Don Anselmo agreed to sell his land for twelve hundred dollars. After the survey the Americans found that the land was more than 8 acres. They were willing to offer twice the amount for the extra land. When he heard this, the old man hung his head for a moment and stared at the story teller. He felt that he was being insulted. He told them that he had agreed to sell his property for twelve hundred dollars to the Americans because they were good and he stuck to his words. This reaction of the old man was truly unexpected.

VI.

37. a) Don Anselmo.
    b) Selling of the old man's land.
    c) He was in no hurry to sell the land.

38. a) The story teller and the Americans
    b) They discovered that Don Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land.
    c) As a result, they offered Don Anselmo double the price of what he had quoted earlier.

39. a) The story teller.
   b) Don Anselmo
   c) Good people.

40. a) Don Anselmo
   b) The Americans
   c) They belonged to the children of the village.

41. a) Don Anselmo
   b) The story teller/narrator.
   c) He felt he was being insulted.

42. a) Don Anselmo.
   b) The story teller.
   c) The speaker was not greedy and he was a man of principles.

43 a) Don Anselmo.
   b) He took twelve hundred dollars.
   c) He was not greedy and he was a man of principles.

44 a) Don Anselmo.
   b) The Americans.
   c) According to Don Anselmo, the trees belonged to the children of Rio en Medio.

45 a) Don Anselmo
   b) The tree belonged to the children of Rio en Medio.
c) When Americans complained about the children's disturbances in the orchard.

46 a) The author/ story teller/ narrator.
   b) Don Anselmo.
   c) The old men did not accept double the amount, that was offered to him.

VII.

47. Rabindranath Tagore was affectionately known as "Gurudeva" in Bengal. He was born on May 7, 1861, in Calcutta. His father was Debendranath Tagore and mother, Sarala Devi. A multi-faceted genius, he was a writer, painter, singer and educationist. His notable works include Gitanjali, for which he received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913, making him the first non-European laureate in that category. Tagore also composed the national anthem of India, Jana Gana Mana, and national anthem of Bangladesh, Amar Sonar Bangla. He was a social reformer and philosopher, founding Visva-Bharati University to promote a holistic approach to education. Tagore passed away on August 7, 1941, but his legacy continues to inspire generations.

VIII.

48. i) The Honest Woodcutter

A poor woodcutter accidentally dropped his axe into a river. A goddess appeared and offered him a golden axe, but he refused, saying it wasn't his. She then offered a silver axe, which he also declined. Finally, she presented his own wooden axe, which he gladly accepted. Impressed by his honesty, the goddess rewarded him with all three axes.

Moral: Honesty is always rewarded.

ii) The Greedy Dog

A hungry dog found a piece of meat and carried it in his mouth. While crossing a bridge, he saw his reflection in the water and thought it was another dog with a bigger piece. He barked to snatch the other piece, causing his own to fall into the river. Left with nothing, the dog regretted his greed.

Moral: Greed can lead to the loss of what you already have.

IX.

49. i)A picture is worth thousand words. This is a black and white picture. The orchard is big and beautiful. A small stream is flowing through the orchard. There is a house which is old fashioned. There are many different trees. The orchard is attractive. I like the picture.

ii) This is a beautiful picture. I can see many things in the picture. There are many huts. We see many trees behind the huts. Many women are working. There is a hand pump. Some women are filling the pots. The children are playing. There are some street dogs. This picture shows the village life of India. I like village life.

X.

50. i) a) The Grasshopper spent all summer singing songs. It did not bother to store food for the winter. So, it starved.

b) The ants were alert. They did not waste their time in summer. They worked hard to store food for winter.

ii) a) The old man began to weep to get the sympathy from people and expect more money from them.

b) Robert was smiling to himself and went on his way and amazed at the man's audacity.

iii) a) Running and jogging keep our body and mind in good condition.

b) Running, jogging, yoga and prayer.

iv) a) The general idea about the ass is that it is a stupid animal.

b) Tom was lame and used to limp along holding on the tail of his ass.

XI.

51. Don Anselmo agreed to sell his land to the Americans for twelve hundred dollars. When the Americans surveyed the land, they found that Don Anselmo had more land than he expected. They were ready to offer extra money for the extra land. But, Don Anselmo, a man of principles, was not ready to accept more than the amount agreed upon. So, the argument turned useless.

52. The old man explained that he was the oldest person in the village. Almost everyone there was related to him and all the children of Rio en Medio were his nieces and nephews. He planted a tree for every child that was born in the village. So, the trees in the Orchard belonged to the children. Hence there was no way he could sell the trees along with the land.

XII.

53. a) SAVE TREES, SAVE EARTH

Trees are the best gift of nature for us. They make the environment beautiful and clean. Water and sunlight are very important to help trees grow. Human beings get food from trees. Trees also give us wood and shade. Houses, chairs and toys are made from wood we receive from trees.

Trees can be called the best friend to mankind. Many animals get their food from leaves, vegetables and fruits grown on trees. They also live near the shadow of trees. We should stop cutting trees to save nature. Children and adults need to plant more trees and teach each other to stop causing harm to nature. One tree can save many lives.

b) SMART PHONES

Technological Developments have made our life easy. We use mobiles for every purpose in all fields/by all people. With the help of mobile we can easily talk or video chat with anyone across the globe. These phones operate many functions so they are called 'smart phones'

It gives all information within a short time. With help of phones we can get connected with the world. Sitting in our home, we can talk / see video with any people or friends living in India / across the world. Mobile phones are source of entertainment, we may listen, watch songs programmes, films. We may send documents /massages through mobile phones. we can do so to anybody/anywhere in the world. Easily and quickly documents / massages. Knowledge changes, it is like moving water, we can update our knowledge we may learn many new ideas / information.

There is a saying ―Students' life is Golden Life but with invent of mobile students are getting involved in playing games. Physically they become weak. They are addicted to mobiles. Even they lose morality and commit crimes. Too much use of mobiles makes them idle and back in studies.

Thus, mobile has its own uses and misuses. We should use it properly. Judicious use of mobile makes our life easy and happy.

XIII.

54.

Shashank/ Shamita
Govt. High School Vidyanagar
Udupi
31 May 2025

Dear Father

I am fine here with my studies and health. I hope the same from you. As the Annual Examination is around the corner, I have been studying well. At least 6-8 hours a day. I have secured more marks in all the subjects in the Formative Assessments. My teachers have a very good opinion about me. They expect my results will be in top ranks.

Now I am studying as per their plans and suggestions. I am confident that I will do very well in the exam.

Please convey my best regards to sister, brother and mother.

Yours loving son/daughter
Shashank/Shamita

OR

Shashank/Shamita
Govt. High School Vidyanagar
Udupi

31 May 2025

The Manager
K.S.R.T.C.,
Kundapura

Dear Sir,

<u>Sub: Request to provide more buses.</u>

I am a resident of Vidyanagar, Udupi. There are more than two hundred families living in this area. There are about ninety college going boys and girls. Many people go to the town for jobs and business. There is only one bus running between Udupi and our area. We find it very difficult to reach the town in time. Sometimes the bus does not come at all. So, on behalf of the residents of this village. I humbly request you to provide two more buses to our area.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
Shashank/Shamita

POEM 3: I AM THE LAND

I.

1. Human beings are troubling the earth. They say that they own the lands claim that the land is theirs. Mother earth has an ocean of patience and bears all the cruelty committed by man.
2. The speaker in the poem is land. It says that it is always patient and bears all that is done to it. The reader uses the land in many ways. He digs the land, grows fruits and trees and even fights for land.
3. Man buys land, digs and plants trees, grows fruit on it. Children dance and play on land. Man, also fences and makes boundaries over the land. Man pollutes the land by waging war.
4. It is a tone of self-assertion. The poet mocks at greedy men. They wage wars to acquire more land. The earth has given everything to us. Despite all the injustice man is doing, the earth bears everything patiently. So, the poet, is conveying that 'We cannot put a fence around mother earth.'
5. It is a perception as if earth were staring with the lights of the car parked on it. This line is an imaginary perception to the planet which has no light of its own.

II.

6. The poem 'I am the land' is written by Marina de Bellagenta. In this poem, the poet depicts mother earth as the speaker. Mother earth tells that she waits with patience when people claim that the land belongs to them. They occupy the land, plough, plant trees, grow fruits and grass. The children dance and play on the land. The land bears everything without a complaint. The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land. People build fences on the land to divide nations which suffocates like chains in her neck. But mother earth mocks at the people's behaviour with a tone of self-assertion.

III.

7. a) The land / Mother Earth
   b) 'You' refers to the people
   c) The line tells that land has patience.
8. a) I Am the Land
   b) 'I' refers to the land
   c) virtual holes in the land
9. a) According to the context tickle means to plough the land.
   b) The mother earth waits patiently when the people plough the land, plant, trees and grow fruits.
   c) A farmer/ man
10. a) The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land.
    b) When people wage war for land, mother earth feels suffocated.
    c) 'chain-link necklace' refers to the chain of bullets men have around their neck, during wars.

IV.

11. a) Ashoka spent all his time thinking of the welfare of his subjects. He had a strong desire to make his subjects happy.
    b) Ashoka had planted trees on either side of the roads; he had dug wells by the roadside; he had built rest houses for both men and animals.

V.

12. The poem 'I am the land' is written by Marina de Bellagenta. In this poem, the poet depicts the mother earth as the speaker. Mother earth tells that she waits with patience when people claim that the land belongs to them. They occupy the land, plough, plant trees, grow fruits and grass. The children dance and play on the land. The land bears everything without a complaint. The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land. People build fences on the land to divide nations and wage war to expand their nation, which suffocates like chains in her neck. But mother earth mocks at people's behaviour with a tone of self-assertion.

PROSE 4 : Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR

I.

1. i) (B) didn't he ii) (C) isn't it
2. i) (A) wouldn't have ii) (D) would have.
3. i) (B) to create ii) (A) to bring
4. i) (A) Giving suggestion ii) (A) request
   iii) (B) Expressing gratitiude

II.

5. i) class ii) reader iii) justice iv) thirst

6. i) pillar 2 syllables
   fundamental 4 syllables
   legislature 4 syllables
   executive 4 syllables
   ii) dedication 4 syllables
   demonstrate 3 syllables
   direction 3 syllables
   tyranny 1 syllable
   iii) curtail 2 syllables
   conference 3 syllables
   leader 2 syllables
   judiciary 4 syllables
   iv) anarchy 3 syllables
   minister 3 syllables
   edifice 3 syllables
   disobedience 5 syllables
   v) constitution 4 syllables
   oppression 3 syllables
   class 1 syllable
   organ 2 syllables

7. i) influenced ii) was recognised
8. i) by ii) in
9. i) who ii) which
10. i) Soldiers **positioned** properly to fight the terrorists.
    ii)We **search** after losing.
    iii) Everyone is **gifted** with something special.
    iv) I **dream** of becoming a pilot.
11. i) adjective ii) adverb
12. i) observation ii) curtailing
13. i) an ii) the iii) an iv) a
    v) an vi) the
14. i) A car is being purchased by them.
    ii) The Constitution of India was drafted by the Drafting Committee.
15. i) No other boy in our class is as tall as Sharan. (Positive degree)
    Sharan is the tallest boy in our class. (Superlative degree)
    ii) The Ganga is the longest river in India. (Superlative degree)
    The Ganga is longer than any other river in India. (Positive degree)
16. i) Rakesh said that he had joined that company the previous year.
    ii) Nikhitha replied that she was completing her Maths homework.

III.

17. i) a) amendment b) gave
    ii) a) woman b) carrying

IV.

18. Dr B R Ambedkar had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books curtailing his daily needs. In New York, he purchased about 2000 old books. During the Second Round Table Conference in London, he bought so many books, that they had to be sent to India in 32 boxes.
19. When Dr B R Ambedkar was in the USA, he was drawn to the 14th amendment of the constitution of the USA, which gave freedom to the black Americans. He saw a parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India. When he returned to India, he came to be greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of a classless society and women's upliftment.
20. Dr B R Ambedkar was impressed by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of classless society. So, Ambedkar decided to devote all his time and talents for the underprivileged. He started newspapers such as Mooka Nayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata, which were recognized as authentic voices of the depressed classes. Likewise, institutions started by him, the Hitakarini Sabha and the Independent Labour Party of India , became vehicles of change.
21. Dr B R Ambedkar had started the newspapers Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samatha. The Institutions started by him were Hitatkarini Sabha and the Independent Labour Party of India. They became vehicles of change.
22. Yes, Dr B R Ambedkar was an effective member of Bombay Legislative Assembly. He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in the elections under the constitution of India Act 1935. Dr B R Ambedkar made effective contributions to the debates in the Assembly on a variety of subjects.
23. The constituent assembly of India offered Dr Ambedkar, the opportunity to give the most notable and permanent shape to his social philosophy and his undying faith in the dignity of human beings. So, the Congress made him the chairman of the drafting committee.
24. The other members of the drafting committee were Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, K M Munshi and Gopala Swamy Ayyangar.
25. Jawaharlal Nehru chose Dr Ambedkar to be the first law minister of independent India. This was the recognition of Dr. Ambedkar's skills in the field of law and legislation. It was also a tribute to his vision of Social Justice. But above all, this was a tribute to the success of Baba Saheb Dr Ambedkar's own campaigns against social injustice.
26. Both Dr B R Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhiji tried their level best to wipe out caste discrimination. Mahatma Gandhiji and Babasaheb Ambedkar tried to eliminate caste system and to proclaim the oneness of the Hindu community. Gandhiji did so by reminding the higher castes of their duty towards the depressed classes. Babasaheb Ambedkar did the same by reminding the oppressed of their inherent rights to Equality with the upper castes. One stressed on the duties, while the other stressed on the rights.
27. In the four decades and more since Independence much progress has been achieved in providing equality of opportunities to the members of the scheduled caste. They now find doors which had been closed to them for centuries, being opened. No legal bar exists today for self-expressions or self-advancement. They are enrolling themselves in Institutes of Higher Learning and entering public services. They have come to occupy high offices of the centre and in the states.
28. The observation gets importance in the context of public agitation in free India. It is acceptable to utilise these methods in a struggle, against an alien power. The right to rebel is recognised against any government, that is without people’s consent, be it alien or National dictatorship but not in a democratic nation which is based on free and fair elections.
29. Dr BR Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He spent most of his time in reading books. He curtailed his daily needs and bought books. He always thought about social justice and was the voice of the depressed. He had good knowledge of law and legislation.

30. Dr Ambedkar always stressed the importance of constitutional methods to achieve social objective. He once described that the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and Satyagraha were the grammar of anarchy. According to him, when people elect a government, they will be wrong in using these methods of agitation against the elected government.

V.

31. The constitution is a fundamental document. It is a document which define the position and power of the three organs of the state, the executive, the Judiciary and the legislature. It also defines the powers of the executive and the powers of the legislature as against the citizens as we have done in our chapter dealing with Fundamental Rights in the fact the purpose of a constitution is not nearly to create the organs of the state but to limit their authority because no limitation was imposed upon the authority of the organs there will be complete tyranny and complete oppression.

32. Babasaheb Ambedkar always stressed the importance of constitutional methods to achieve social objectives. In an interesting observation he once described the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and satyagraha as the "grammar of anarchy". The observation assumes importance in the context of public agitation in free India. It is one thing to utilize these methods in a struggle against an alien power. The right to rebel is recognized against a government without people's consent, be it alien or national dictatorship, but not in a democracy based on free and fair elections.

VI.

33. a) Dr B R Ambedkar.
 b) The magnificent edifice is the Indian Constitution.
 c) The author of the lesson made this statement.

34. a) Mahatma Gandhiji and Dr B R. Ambedkar.
 b) The revolution is bringing changes in the caste discrimination.
 c) One stressed on the importance of duties and the other stressed on the rights.

35. a) Dr B, R. Ambedkar.
 b) Jawaharlal Nehru.
 c) He had skills in the field of law and legislature. He was the chairman of the drafting committee of out Constitution.

36. a) Dr B R Ambedkar
 b) Judiciary, Executive and Legislative.
 c) Perception means 'intuitive understanding and insight'.

37. a) Gautam Buddha.
 b) The valid divisions are those who noble and those who are ignoble.
 c) About 2500 years ago .

VII.

38. This is a profile of P T Usha. She was born on June 27, 1964. She is an Indian track and field athlete. She is popularly known as the "Payyoli Express" and the "Golden Girl." Her achievements have made her one of India's most celebrated athletes. She is an employee of the Indian Railways. Her outstanding contributions to sports were recognized with the prestigious Padma Shri award.

VIII.

39. The Greedy Dog

Once, a hungry dog found a piece of meat and carried it in his mouth. While crossing a bridge, he saw his reflection in the water and thought it was another dog with a bigger piece. He barked to snatch the other piece, causing the piece in his mouth to fall into the river. Left with nothing, the dog regretted his greed.

Moral: Greed can lead to the loss of what you already have.

IX.

40. This is a black and white picture. Four children, two boys and two girls are planting saplings in the garden. Of the four, two are helping the friends by pouring water and handing out a sapling. They are enjoying the activity. I liked this picture .

X.

41. a) In olden days kites were used kites in wars. They were used to lift battle supplies and drop them near the place of fighting. Kites were used to carry other things also. Hundreds of years ago, there were kites which could carry men.

b) The Chinese celebrated the ninth day of the ninth month as ‘Kites Day’. On this day, they fill the sky with their kites. The Japanese make special kites, of attractive designs. They fly kites on the day of ‘Boy’s festival’.

XI.

42. About 2500 years ago the Buddha had questioned the caste divisions in India. He said," The only valid divisions are the divisions between those who are Noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome”. The Tamil poetess Avvai had said, that there are only two castes in the world. Namely, the charitable who give and are superior and the misers who do not and are, therefore, inferior. Throughout the course of Indian history, great sages and saints have exposed the hollowness of these divisions and sought to bring all the communities of India together, in creative partnership.

43. When Babasaheb passed away, in December 1956, Jawaharlal Nehru made a moving reference in the Lok Sabha, describing Babasaheb as a ‘Symbol of Revolt’. He said this as Baba Saheb’s life journey was full of revolutions. He had participated in many campaigns against social injustice. Ambedkar tried his level best to give justice to his brethren who were suffering in the society. He agitated against the government. He had done all these for social justice. He stressed the importance of equality. He fought for the caste discrimination in the society. He had fought for the women's upliftment. He had given more importance to education.

44. The Indian National Congress that it requested Dr Ambedkar to serve on the drafting committee of the constituent assembly and made him its chairman. As a chairman of the drafting committee Dr Ambedkar anticipated every conceivable requirement of the new polity. Drawing from the examples and experience of other Nation and the distinctive needs of our own society, he raised, brick by brick, the magnificent edifice which now stands as the fundamental rights in the constitution of India. There were so many Luminaries in the committee. But Dr Ambedkar took the position of the pilot.

45. Dr B R Ambedkar was passed away on 6 December 1956. In the Lok Sabha, Mr. Nehru was delivering the condolence speech. In his condolence speech he mentioned that Dr Ambedkar, was "a symbol of revolt ". He also said that he had no doubt about him whether people agreed with him or not. In many matters that perseverance, that persistence and that if he may use the word sometimes virulence of his opposition to all this did keep the people's mind awake and did not allow them to become complacent about matters which could not be forgotten and helped in rousing of those groups in our country, which had suffered for so long in the past. It is therefore said that such a prominent champion of the oppressed and depressed in India and one who took such an important part in our activities he had passed away.

XII.

46. DEFORESTATION

Trees are very important for the survival of our life. We cannot live without trees. Human life is impossible without these trees. Forests provide more than a home for a diverse collection of living things; they are also an important resource for many around the world. But nowadays people are restlessly cutting down trees.

Deforestation is the permanent removal of trees to make room for something besides forest. This can include clearing the land for agriculture or grazing, or using the timber for fuel, construction or manufacturing. If it continues then one day will surely come when will have no trees left with us. Trees are responsible for the survival. They give us Oxygen which is needed for our respiration. Even, trees can only stop soil erosion. Deforestation not only removes vegetation that is important for removing carbon dioxide from the air, but the act of clearing the forests also produces greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, we must understand the importance of trees and we must plant a sapling whenever we cut down a tree.
Save Trees, Save Environment, save World.

XIII.

47. From,
Padmanabh
32, Kuteera, 5th Cross, 3rd Main
Kuvempunagar
Mysuru

Date: 6 March 2019

To,
The Editor
English Daily
Mysuru

Sir,

Sub: Vehicles parking on roads

The corporation has done a good job by repairing the pavements and evicting the vegetable and fruit vendors from the Irvin Road. However, some people are now parking their vehicles on the roadsides. The traffic authorities should take steps to prevent vehicles from being parked on roadsides.
Kindly publish an article in your newspaper about the subject mentioned.

Thank you

Yours faithfully
XXXXX

POEM 4: SONG OF INDIA

I.

1. India is covered with Himalayan mountains and snow-born peaks. It is covered on three sides by seas . The poet talks of clear mornings with golden sun rays.
2. Mother India wants the poet to show about beggars and lepers who swarm her streets, filth and dirt filled in her land.
3. Epics are long poems or stories. Temples have stories from our epics, carved on them. So, the poet calls our temples as 'epics in stone'.
4. The seers and prophets have contributed their valuable lessons and experience to the people.
5. ' beggars and leper that swarm my street', 'millions that toil', 'helpless child born in a bleak, dark home', are a few examples in the poem that depicts that India is poor.
6. The poet wished to sing about the dams, steel mills, ship-building yards of our nation and about those who work hard to put India on the page of Atomic age.
7. The poet was querulous because the mother India did not wish to listen to a song about physical beauty of India, its temples, dams, lakes and technology of the country.
8. Mother India complains about the strikes in the society and mutual conflict between the people of upper class and lower classes in terms of economic and social status.

II.

9. Mother India asks the poet to sing about beggars and lepers who swarm her streets, filth and dirt filled in her land. She asks him to tell about the millions of hard-working people with wrinkled face who are ignored and about many children who are helpless, being born in bleak and dark homes. She wants the poet to focus on strikes and class- wars that lead to social unrest.

10. The poet described the achievements and progressive activities of India. He points at the construction of damas, lakes which are developed for agriculture. By singing about steel mills, ship building yard, he wants to point towards industrial progress. He also wants to show how scientists are working towards science and technology and taking India to the atomic age.

11. The poet praises the attractive snow-covered peaks of Himalaya and the three seas that surround India . The seas seem to wash her palms. He describes the cultural heritage of India by saying that temples have stories of heroic deeds on their walls. He calls them epics in stone. He also praises the scientific and technological progress that our country has made. He indicates that India is moving towards an Atomic age.

12. The poet describes the positive aspects like attractive beauty of Himalaya and its snow- born peaks, the three seas wash the palm of mother India and hints at a shining India. The poet praises the cultural beauty of India and its rock cut temples and epics that are carved on the walls of the temples. He recalls the sacrifice of the many brave soldiers of mother India. He and also contribution of prophet and seers. The poet recalls how India has progressed in the field of Science and technology like dams, lakes, steel mills, ship building yards and is progressing in the field of Atomic energy.

13. The poem 'The Song of India' is a conversation between the poet V. K. Gokak and mother India. The poet asks if he could sing about Himalaya mountains and three seas. But mother asks him to sing about beggars, lepers and the poor who swarm the streets. When the poet asks the mother if he might sing about temples, soldiers, seers and prophets, she becomes furious and orders him to sing about millions of hard-working people and helpless poor children living in bleak and dark homes. Further the poet nervously asks her if he could sing about dams, lakes, ship building yards, technology and atomic age. She told him to add in his song about the many strikes and social unrest that happens in the society. Ultimately the poem ends with an optimistic view. Mother India shows him the vision of a bright future of our nation.

14. After the conversation between the poet, V.K Gokak and mother India about what to include in his song, the mother gave him a beautiful vision of the future of India. In the vision, mother India was draped in blue sky, frilled with the waves of the milky-white ocean. She was sitting on the shining waves and was

writing in the book of morrow. She revealed how she had cancelled the sorrow of the people. She showed that India's future was clear and bright.

III.

15. a) Poet V.K. Gokak
 b) Mother India
 c) The poet wished to sing praising song of mother India.

16. a) Mother India
 b) The poet, V.K. Gokak
 c) In the street

17. a) As temple walls have stories of epic, carved on them.
 b) Metaphor
 c) An epic is a heroic poem in narration.

18. a) Mother India
 b) Freedom fighters and soldiers.
 c) Children died for the cause of their motherland.

19. a) The poet, V. K .Gokak.
 b) Indignant words of the mother
 c) Simile

20. a) Poet V.K. Gokak
 b) He was querulous
 c) He wanted to sing an unalloyed song about mother India.

21. a) The poet V.K. Gokak
 b) As the mother rejected most of his ideas.
 c) To sing a song in praise of Mother India (to write poetry).

22. a) The poet, V.K. Gokak.
 b) Mother India.
 c) Bright future to India.

IV.

23. The poet wants to praise mother India for having the beautiful Himalayas and its snow born peaks. He says that she is covered with three oceans, which seem to wash her palm. He wants to describe the pure golden streaks of the sun that fill the mind with pleasure. The poet intends to praise the cultural beauty of India and the attractive rock cut temples that immortalize our epics. In the poem, the poet wants to remind us of the sacrifice of the soldiers and freedom fighters; contributions of our seers and prophets, who have made India great. The poet wants to tell us about the achievements of our people in the field of construction, industry and the enormous progress in the field of atomic science.
24. The poem song of India is conversation between the poet V.K. Gokak and mother India. The poet asks if he could sing about the nature of the Himalayas and the three seas. Mother India, instead asks him to write about beggars and lepers and the hard-working people. When the poet asks the mother if he could sing about the beauty of the temples or about soldiers or seers and prophets, she becomes furious and orders him to sing about millions of hard- working people and helpless poor children dwelling in bleak

and dark homes. Further, the poet nervously asks if he could sing about technological and scientific advances like building dams, lakes, Steel Mills, ship building yards. She urges him to add information about strikes and class wars in the society. Finally, when he asks her if he cannot write an unalloyed poem in praise of mother India, she reveals a vision where the beautiful mother, is writing in a book of tomorrow, a bright and clear picture for the country's future. Ultimately, the poem ends on an optimistic view. The poet is now happy to write about the bright future.

PROSE 5 : THE CONCERT

I.

1. i). (C) didn't she? ii). (A) hadn't they? iii) (D) mustn't I?
 iv) (B) haven't we? v) (D) Must you? vi) (B) won't he?
2. i.) (C)to write ii) (A) to play iii) (D) to die
 iv) (B) to compose v) (A) to keep off vi) (C) to move
3. i)(B) Advice ii) (A) Suggestion
 iii) (A) Giving suggestion iv) (C) Offering help
4. i) (A) would have ii) (B) would have

II.

5. i) sprang ii) struck
 iii) curtain iv) Perform
6. i) hospital ii) player
7. i) the ii) a iii) an
8. i) Adjective ii) Adverb
 iii) Adjective iv) Adverb
 v)Noun
9. i) and ii) Whenever
 iii) but iv) who
10. i) at ii) with iii). for
 iv) of v) with vi) from
11. i). were leaving ii) had gathered
12. i) astonishment ii) announcement
13 i) A walk in the park might make you feel better.
 ii) My friend always smiles
14.A. i) wanted. ii) came iii) promised iv) enjoyed
 B.

Finite	Non- Finite
i. Smitha attended the concert.	ii. Playing the Sitar needed years of practice.
iii. The artists received a standing ovation.	v. Eating a healthy breakfast is essential.
iv. The organiser gave a long , boring speech.	vi. Smitha was thinking of a plan, in the park.
vii. Ananth missed the concert due to his illness.	viii. The family members were trying to be positive.

15.i) A song is sung by Rishika.
 ii). Mangoes are being eaten by them.
 iii). The course has been completed by Ruthvik.
 iv). The awards were distributed by the President.
 v). A story was being written by them.
 vi). An essay had been written by her.
 vii). The question will be answered by me .
 viii). The book has been taken by them.
 xi). Some chocolates are being given by him.
 x). The problem can be solved by her.
 xi). Your life will be changed by this book.

xii). Noise was being made by students.
xiii). A coin was given to the beggar by her .
xiv). A pen will be given to me by him.
xv). Water is not wasted by me.
xvi). By whom was the truth spoken?
xvii). Let the door be closed.
xviii)Poems have to be typed by Vani.
xix). Mistakes were not made by him.
xx). By whom was Shakunthala written?
xxi). Let the lights be switched on.
xxii). A book was given to her by me.

16. i). Ananth expressed his wish that he had always wanted to hear him and see him.
ii). Smitha told Anant that he would come with the tabla Ustad and they would play for him the next morning.

17. i) a) at b) remembered
ii). a) softly b) Sushila's

III.

18. Smitha said excitedly, "Pandit Ravishankar is playing the sitar tomorrow at Shanmukhananda auditorium". Ravi Shankar was a sitar maestro and she was his great fan. She always wanted to see him and hear him.
19. Smitha's brother Anant was very sick and was lying on the bed. He needed sleep and complete rest. So, the mother cautioned Smitha not to disturb Ananth.
20. Anant didn't want to miss the chance of attending Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert. He missed the chance on that day because he was suffering from cancer. He could not even get up.
21. Anant was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden. When he heard of Pandit Ravishankar's concert, he excitedly raised himself on his elbows. This made Anant's mother emotional. She murmured with a catch in her throat.
22. Smita had known the frightening truth that Anant was going to die. Doctors had told the family members to give him the things he liked and indulge him.
23. Anant was the best table tennis player in the school and the fastest runner. He was learning to play sitar with his sister. He was able to compose his own tunes.
24. Anant's family stayed with Aunt Sushila in Bombay. Her apartment was not big but there was always room for them.
25. Whenever Smita's family came to Bombay for Anant's treatment, they stayed in aunt Sushila's house. Her apartment was small but there was always room for them. By this, we can say that aunt Sushila was a generous lady.
26. Anant's parents had come with hopes in the miracles of modern science. They hoped that Anant would be cured in the hospital. He would again walk and run and even take part in the table tennis tournament. He would play the sitar and would be a great sitarist one day.
27. The doctors at the cancer hospital asked the parents to take the boy home and give him the things he liked and indulge him. It is because his condition grew worse each passing day.
28. Anant's family members laughed and smiled and talked and surrounded Anant with whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need and gave whatever he asked for.
29. Mother told her son Anant that she would take him to the concert after he recovered from his illness. She also told him that Pandit Ravishankar would be visiting Bombay again and this would not be the last time.
30. They are definitely tears of sorrow. When her brother said that the opportunity of hearing Pandit Ravi Shankar was a chance of a lifetime, her eyes filled with tears, thinking that he would miss the chance, due to his condition.

31. Smita was feeling bad as her brother was too sick to attend the concert. She could not take him with her. So, her aunt suggested her to take a walk in the park to feel better.
32. The daring thought that Smitha got was to fulfil her brother's wish of listening to Pandit Ravi Shankar. Smita planned to request the artists to come to her house and play the sitar for her brother.
33. Smitha's intention of going to the concert was to request Pandit Ravishankar to come to her house and play for her brother Anant. She wanted to fulfil her brother's wish.
34. The concert was entertaining to Smita. The first notes came over the air, and Smitha felt as if the gates of enchantment and wonder were opening. She had listened to music in a spellbound state.
35. Smita was nervous as she stood before the wizard. The sentence 'Her knees felt weak, her tongue dry' suggests this.
36. The moustachioed man told Smitha that Pandit Ravi Shankar was a busy man. He asked her not to bother him with such requests. Ravi Shankar motioned him to be quiet.
37. After the concert, Smita went up to the stage and approached Pandit Ravishankar. She explained the condition and the wish of her brother. The musicians were touched by her brother's story and agreed to perform for the boy.
38. The neighbours could not believe their eyes, as Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were very famous artists and very busy. Here were such great persons who came to common people's apartment to give a concert.
39. Smitha's plan was to request Pandit Ravishankar to play the sitar for her brother. After the concert she went up the stage, approached him and explained her brother's condition and wish to him. They agreed and came to her house and fulfilled Anant's last wish.
40. Smitha's brother Anant had a wish to see and hear Pandit Ravi Shankar. But he could not go to the concert with her sister because he was suffering from cancer and was bedridden. To fulfil her brother's wish Smitha requested Ravi Shankar to play the sitar for her brother.
41. Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were great maestros. They were busy people. Despite their busy schedule, they accepted Smita's invitation. They visited Anant's house and played for him and fulfilled his last wish. Indeed, it was a good example for generosity and humanity of great artists.
42. After listening Smitha's story about her brother Pandit Ravi Shankar and ustad Allah Rakha were moved. They promised to play for the boy. The next day they came to Smitha's house and played for her brother and fulfilled his last wish.

IV.

43. a) Smitha's mother
    b) Smitha
    c) Ananth
    d) Anant was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden.

44. a) Ananth
    b) Attending Pandit Ravishankar's music concert.
    c) The boy was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden.

45. a) Anant
    b) Pandit Ravi Shankar
    c) He wanted to hear the sitar concert of Pandit Ravishankar.

46. a) Ananth
    b) To see and hear Pandit Ravi Shankar was the chance of a lifetime
    c)He was a great fan of Pandit Ravishankar, a sitar maestro.

47. a) Smitha and her parents
    b) Bombay
    c) That Ananth would be cured and would walk and play as before.

48. a) Doctors who were treating Ananth .
    b) Anant
    c) Ananth's condition grew worse with each passing day and the doctors knew that the boy had not many days to live.

49. a) Ananth's family members
    b) Ananth's parents feared that the boy had not many days to live.
    c) They laughed and talked and surrounded Anant with whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need.

50. a) Anant
    b) Attending Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert.
    c) He was a great fan of Pandit Ravishankar, a sitar maestro.

51. a) Anant's mother said these words to Anant.
    b) Pandit Ravi Shankar was going to play the sitar.
    c) Anant wished to go to Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert

52. a) Smitha's mother
    b) Smitha
    c) Father would take her to the concert.
    d) Smitha felt sad because Ananth would not go with her to the concert and she had to go alone.

53. a) Smitha
    b) Ananth and Smitha
    c) Because Anant was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden.

54. a) Aunt Sushila
    b) Smitha
    c)Because Smitha was very sad and much worried about her brother's health .

55. a) In the park .
    b) Smitha
    c) She thought of requesting Pandit Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play the sitar for her brother.

56. a) Smitha
    b) Requesting Pandit Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play the sitar for her brother.
    c) Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha agreed to come to her house and play for her brother.

57. a) Ananth
    b) Smitha.
    c) Ananth could not go because of his ill health while Smith could attend the concert,

58. a) A large moustachioed man.

b) Smitha
c) Smitha requested Pandit Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play for Ananth.
d)the organiser of the concert.

59. a) Pandit Ravi Shankar
b) Tabla master
c) Smitha requested Pandit Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play for her dying brother.

60. a) Pandit Ravi Shankar and -Ustad Allah Rakha
b) Because they understood the boy's pathetic condition and wish.
c) The boy enjoyed the performance and breathed his last.

61. a) Ananth
b) Pandit Ravi Shankar
c) Smitha told Ananth that Ravi Shankar would come to her house the next day and play.

62. a) Smitha
b) Pandit Ravi Shankar
c) Smitha told Ravi Shankar about her brother's condition and wish and requested him to come to her house and play for her brother.
d) To play sitar for her sick bother.

63. a) The neighbours of aunt Sushila.
b) The fact that Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha had come to aunt Sushila's house to play for Ananth.
c) Because Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were great musicians and busy people.

V.

64. In my opinion Smitha was very much worried about Anant's condition and wish. Anant was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden. When he came to know about Pandit Ravishankar's concert, he wanted to see him and hear him. Smitha had great love and affection for her brother Anant. Both of them always did the work together. She was very much worried because she had to go to the concert without him. Finally, she decided to go to the concert to request Pandit Ravishankar to play for her brother. The maestros were moved by the story of Anant and promised her that they would come to her house and play for Anant.
65. Smitha and her brother Anant were great fans of Pandit Ravishankar. Smitha came to know that there was a concert by Ravi Shankar. She could not take Anant with her because he was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden. Finally, Smitha decided to go to the concert to fulfil her brother's wish. After enjoying the concert, she requested Pandit Ravishankar to come to her house and play for her brother. No one could imagine that a great musician like Pandit Ravi Shankar would accept her request. He accepted her invitation and played for the boy. Anant enjoyed the performance and breathed his last, peacfully. By this we can say that both Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation.

POEM 5: JAZZ POEM TWO

I.

1. Jazz player has a wrinkled old face. He is unshaven and has a tired look. He wears a faded blue shirt, an old necktie and jacket. His shoes old and worn out.
2. The Jazz player is a poor, old man. He has led a hard life. He has lost interest in his life. He is tired and keeps his head down.
3. The jazz player's face is rough and unshaven. He has a wrinkled face indicates sorrows and worries of his life.
4. The Jazz player wants to convey to the world, that people who keep him away, as he is a black man, are drawn to him due to a god given gift, music. He wants to convey that art unites all.
5. As the Jazz player starts playing the Saxophone, he no longer remains an old or black man. He produces wonderful music and appears to be like a bird, flying higher and higher.
6. The Jazz player is a simple, poor, old man. He is a pathetic figure, but a commanding artist. He has the power in him to make people listen. He is silent in speech but eloquent in music.
7. Jazz player was eloquent in music. Once he started playing music, he was no longer a Black man, but a bird which gathered its wings and flew higher and higher. He seemed to be spreading the message of God through his music, that all are one.

II.

8. The Jazz player was like an Ancient Mariner. He had a wrinkled face, closed eyes with full of wearies. His wore a faded blue old shirt which had turned dark due to sweat. Its collar was frayed. He wore an old undone necktie and an old jacket held his sagging stomach. He had a rundown shoe with paper in them. His unshaven face showed pain. Across his chest was an old alto saxophone. He felt, he had a message for the people of the world.

III.

9. The poet describes the appearance of old Jazz player and how he gets transformed when he plays the music he loves.

   The Jazz player had a rough unshaven face and a sagging stomach. He wore a faded blue shirt, a loose necktie and an old jacket. His shoes were run down. Across his chest was an old alto saxophone supported from his neck, by a wire coat hanger. The Jazz player at first had a weary expression on his face. He kept his head down and seemed lifeless.

   When it was his turn to play, he lifted the saxophone to his lips. Suddenly, he was filled with a new life. He was no longer a helpless old man; there was some magical power in his music which drew people to him. His music made him forget all his pains and made his mind free, like a bird flying higher and higher. He was totally lost in the beautiful music he produced, till he stopped playing it.

IV.

10. a) Jazz player
    b) As his mind was heavy with the worries of life.
    c) Simile
11. a) The poet, Carl Wendall Hines, Jr
    b) The Jazz player.
    c) The problems faced by Jazz player.
12. a) The Jazz player
    b) Through music.
    c) Gospel means a type of religious music.
13. a) Jazz player
    b) He was deeply involved in the music.
    c) When he played on his saxophone.

14. a) Jazz player

    b) His shoes were old and torn.

    c) Jazz player was a very poor and simple man.

15. a) An Alto Saxophone.

    b) To play the music.

    c) He wanted to tell the world that he was a Black man but was gifted with divine music which could attract anyone too him, irrespective of the skin colour.

16. a) The Jazz player

    b) Perked means brighten up / sharp.

    c) The jazz player's head was down as he was pained. His eyes were closed and ears perked as he was about to play his saxophone.

17. a) The Jazz player.

    b) 'It' referred to Black Gospel of Jazz.

    c) Alto saxophone had loud sound. He wanted the people to understand that music was divine and it went beyond ones colour.

PROSE 6: THE DISCOVERY

I.

1. i) (D) Ordering
2. i. (B) Aren't you?
3. i. (B) Would have.
4. i. (C) to come

II.

5. i. deck
   ii. moon
   iii. free
6. i. Mutinous - thoughts
   ii fast- food
7. i. a
   ii. an
   iii. The
   iv. an
8. i. and
9. i. to | ii. for | iii. of | iv. in
   v. at | vi. near | vii. among | viii. for
   ix. by | x. above | xi. for | xii. by
   xiii. behind | xiv. across | xv. on | xvi. under
   xvii. on | xviii. with | xix. about | xx. for
   xxi. at | xxii. to | xxiii. from
10. i. loves
11. i. noun | ii. Adjective | iii. Adjective | iv. Pronoun
    v. Adverb | vi. Noun
12. invention
13. Ex. I water to the plants every day.
14. Ooty is the coolest place in India.
15. i. (D) carry on | ii. (C) gave up | iii. (A) put out | iv. (C) took off
    v.(B) looks after | vi. (A) set out | vii.(D) look down on | viii. (B) turned down
    ix. (B) hand in | x. (B) look into | xi. (C) takes after | xii (A) called off
    xiii.(A)came across | xiv.(A)looking forward | xv. (B) turn off | xvi.(A) look up
    xvii.(A) picked up | xviii.(A)broke down | xix. (A) makeup | xx.(A) set off
16. i. incorrect. | ii. impossible | iii. disrespect | iv. unpopular
    v. immortal | vi. incomplete | vii. discontinued | viii. dishonest
    ix. disobey | x. disagree | xi. nonviolence | xii. irregular
    xiii. unlucky | xiv. undisciplined | xv. misspelt | xvi. illiterate
    xvii. uncertain | xviii. unheard | xix. dissatisfied | xx. irreligious
17. i. fare, fair | ii. quiet, quite
    iii. bear, bare | iv. hear, here
    v. inn, in | vi. meet, meat
    vii. steel, steal | viii. off, of
    ix. cot, caught | x. dear, deer
    xi. far, for | xii. route, root
    xiii. ice, eyes | xiv. right, write
    xv. sea, see | xvi. soul, sole
    xvii. peace, piece | xviii. knew, new

xix. know, no
xx. last, lost
xxi. practice, practise
xxii. break, brake
xxiii. week, weak
xxiv. price, prize
xxv. cheque, check
xxvi. prey, pray
xxvii. by, buy
xxviii. loose, lose
xxix. tale, tail
xxx. some, sum

18. i. a) bade b) dangerous
ii. a) Guillermo b) excellent

III.

19. The seamen had been away from home for a long time. They had not sighted land. They were homesick. They requested Columbus to take them back to Spain. But Columbus refused. Diego said that Columbus was playing with the lives of 50 seamen.
20. The song was over a cup of rum. It showed the despair of the seamen. They talked about God being dumb and doubted the success of the voyage. It voiced the pessimistic attitude of the seamen. So, Columbus was furious.
21. Columbus was a tall, well-built man. His hair was prematurely white. He had a fair complexion.
22. Columbus feels that his uncontrolled tongue is his worst enemy. Columbus was a man who soon lost his temper would get irritated quickly. He would often speak rudely to his men which made them angry towards him.
23. Columbus felt that the seamen were drinking too much. Pedro replied that they were simple men and wanted to relax by drinking They did not have the same vision as Columbus. Pedro was not right in defending the seamen because their drinking was leading to unruly behaviour.
24. Pepe preferred to be in the company of Columbus. Unlike the other seamen, he had faith in Columbus. He also felt that the others drank too much and behaved badly. So, he hated them.
25. One of the seamen. Guillermo Ires, had disobeyed Columbus and spoken against him. Columbus wanted to punish him and so he ordered that Guillermo should be brought to him. Francisco refused to bring him. Columbus then said these words.
26. The seamen rushed towards Columbus, growling like wild animals. When Columbus shouted at them, they stopped but Guillermo Ires broke away from the others and moved forward to attack Columbus.
27. Guillermo was highly excited and shouted that they had suffered enough. Like other human beings, they too wanted to be in their homes with their families. He demanded that the Santa Maria should be turned back towards Spain at once.
28. Pepe had faith in Columbus. He warned Columbus to be careful about the desperate seamen. When the seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and told them that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put the others to shame.
29. Columbus had set out to discover a new world, a beautiful land far away from Spain. This discovery would help to find new wealth and a new territory for his King and Queen to rule.
When his men rebelled against him. Columbus said that he discovered one thing that if a man had a vision, he must follow alone. He should not expect loyalty, friendship, discipline obedience from others.
30. Columbus felt that it was the will of God that he should discover new world which would bring wealth to his country and help them bring new souls on the path to God. Columbus had been sailing for many days and not yet sighted land. But, Columbus felt that if God had sent him, he would surely help him find a way.
31. Columbus had told his men that they would discover a new world However, they had sailed for months and found nothing. They were tired and wanted to return to their homes. But Columbus would not give up. So, they were desperate.

32. Columbus had faith in God and there was purity in his intentions. All his men wanted to give up, but he had patience and he persevered till he reached his goal. He did not lose heart. Columbus had love for his country, love for God.
33. Pepe had faith in Columbus. Other sailors had no faith and belief in Columbus. Pepe was specially gifted and he stood with Columbus when other sailors revolted against him.
34. Columbus was an able captain and he had patience and perseverance. When Guillermo and other seamen attacked and tried to kill him, he checked them with his authoritative and commanding voice. He tried to reason with them. He commanded Guillermo to obey the captain's order.

IV.

35. a) Columbus
b) Columbus said "Discipline knows no buts."
c) Francisco was an undisciplined seaman. He had no respect for Columbus.

36. a) Juan said these words.
b) The word ‘They' refers to the seamen.
c) The word 'it' means song sung by the seamen.

37. a) Diego said these words.
b) The word ‘sir’ refers to Pedro.
c) Pedro asked Diego, if he was becoming impatient.
d) Diego and other seamen had reached their patience’s limit. They were no longer willing to obey and follow Columbus.

38. a) Columbus said this.
b) Pepe
c) Seamen.
d) Pepe said, "I don't like them. I hate them."

39. a) ‘I’ refers to Pedro.
b) The speaker said this to Diego.
c) The mutinous thoughts were about revolting against Columbus.
d) Diego replied, "Mutiny is an ugly word. Sir."

40. a) The word I’ refers to Pepe.
b) The word 'them' refers to seamen.
c) When Columbus asked what the seamen would say about the preference.
d) As the seamen drank too much and revolted against Columbus.

41. a) Diego asked this question.
b) The speaker asked Juan.
c) Juan said. They ought to stop that. The captain is furious when he hears it."

42. a) Columbus called the boy.
b) Pepe.
c) The speaker called the boy to know what Guillermo had said about him.
d) The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass.

43. a) Columbus is the speaker.

b) The speaker asked Francisco to send Guillermo to him.
c) Guillermo revolted against him and therefore he wanted to punish him.
d) Francisco said, “I am sorry sir”.

44. a) Columbus said these words.
b) He asked Pedro.
c) He asked him to send Guillermo to him because he wanted to punish him.
d) Gaol / chains/ jail.

45. a) The seamen made this statement.
b) Columbus was called devil's tool.
c) Columbus refused to take them back to Spain.
d) The phrase ‘in irons’ means in jail.

46. a) The word ‘me’ refers to Pepe.
b) Everyone's doubt was about the success of the voyage.
c) They thought that Columbus was taking them to nowhere. They doubted that they would not sight land.

47. a) Pepe exclaimed.
b) The word ‘they’ refers to the seamen.
c) When Pepe noticed the disobedience of the semen towards Columbus.
d) The seamen can't do anything to Columbus as long as Pepe was alive.

48. a) Columbus said this.
b) The word ‘her’ refers to the Santa Maria
c) Guillermo said,” I say the Santa Maria shelter her helm towards Spain at once or we are not men but sheep”
d. Guillermo said that the seamen who are used to the sea and they would navigate her

49. a) ‘I’ refers to Columbus
b) Francisco refused to bring Guillermo to him
c) To put the first man to move towards Columbus in the irons

50. a) Diego made this statement
b) The seamen
c) Bats can't see during the day. If they fly during the day they may fly somewhere. In the same way the seamen thought that they were going somewhere and they would not sight the land

51. a) Columbus said these words
b) The singing of the seamen changed to a roar
c) Bad

52. a) Guillermo said these words to Columbus
b) They had planned to kill Columbus
c) They could not do because they reached the land

53. a) Francisco made this statement
b) ‘Desperate men’ refers to the seamen

c) They had sailed for a long time without any result. Columbus refused to take them back to Spain till he discovered the new world

54. a) 'I' refers to Columbus
b) He said this to Francisco
c) Francisco said," desperate man do not always act to their best that is in them"

55. a) Columbus said this
b) Juan said," we are simple men, sir"
c) The 'Simple men' referred to hear are the seamen

56. a) Pedro said this
b) Columbus said," A light faintly flickering, rises up and down. Look"
c) They sighted the land after many months of voyage

57. a) Diego said these words to Pedro
b) The fifty are the semen
c) They are in the hands of their captain Columbus

58. a) Pedro said to Diego," I hope we are not entertaining mutinous thoughts"
b) Mutiny wood result in the loss of property and lives
c) Mutiny means revolting against the authority.

59. a) Columbus said this to Diego when he found him on the quarter deck
b) Columbus was giving an indirect command to Diego. He wanted to point out that Diego had no right to be on the quarter deck.
c) Diego tried to suppress his anger and with a scowl went of from there

60. a) The word 'they' refers to seamen
b) Pedro told Columbus that the semen were simple people and wanted to relax by drinking
c) He was not right because drinking would lead to unruly behaviour

61. a) 'I' refers to Pepe and 'theirs' refers to the other seamen
b) He preferred the company of Columbus
c) Columbus had a vision. Pepe had faith in him. But the other seamen were not loyal and faithful to Columbus.

62. a) Pepe gave this warning to Columbus
b) The seamen had been away from their home for a long time Columbus was not ready to turn the ship back to Spain
c) The seamen were desperate. They might do anything to Columbus at any time.

63. a) Guillermo Ires made this statement and Pepe inform these words to Columbus
b) Dead body
c) Guillermo and some seamen were upset Guillermo wished Columbus was dead.

64. a) This was said by Columbus to Francisco
b) When Columbus asked Francisco to bring Guillermo to him. But Francisco replied 'Sorry sir'

c) One should not hesitate to enforce discipline

65. a) This was said by Guillermo to Columbus
b) The seamen felt that Columbus was perhaps possessed by the devil. He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere
c) Guillermo had given a day's time to Columbus for turning the ship back to Spain. Very soon land was sighted and a new world was discovered so they proved to be wrong

66. a) Columbus said these words to Guillermo
b) Guillermo rebelled against Columbus and thought of killing him Columbus reminded him of his duty and
asked him to obey his order just as he obeyed his Royal sovereign
c) Columbus was not only an efficient captain but also loyal to his king and queen

67. a) Pepe is the speaker and he called Guillermo and other seamen as cowards
b) Guillermo and some seamen tried to attack Columbus when he refused to turn the ship back to Spain
c) This shows that the speaker was loyal and obedient to Columbus

68. a) Columbus made this statement.
b) Pepe
c) When Pepe stopped Guillermo and other seamen tried to attack Columbus by spreading his arms.

69. a) Guillermo said these words
b) The first man to move towards Columbus would be kept in irons throughout the night
c) Some of the sailors rushed towards Columbus like wild animals. They were doing it against their captain

70. a) Columbus is the speaker.
b) The speaker is indirectly making a reference to Guillermo.
c) Columbus asked Guillermo to do whatever he liked the same night instead of waiting till the next day.

71. a) Pedro said this.
b) When Columbus remarked that the seamen would drink too much and behave badly.
c) The captain wanted to discover a new world.

72. a) 'I' refers to Columbus.
b) Some of the desperate sailors asked Columbus to take them back to Spain.
c) He had discovered that when a man is given a vision, he must follow it alone.

73. a) Pedro said this to Columbus
b) The seamen say that if they drink too much they would forget
c) The seamen had been away for a long time from their homes

VI.

74. This is a beautiful picture of a ship. A ship is built to carry human beings and the goods on the waters. It has different compartments in which captain, seamen and others stay and do their works. In the picture we can see poop, quarter deck, foremast, etc. There is a gallery in the ship to watch everything from it. A ship requires diesel, electricity and other fuels. Ship is the best and the cheapest media to carry goods from all over the world. Ships are used mainly for fishing and transport purpose.

VII.

75. Columbus started his voyage with strong will of discovering a new world. When land was not sighted the seamen became desperate. They requested Columbus to take them back to Spain Columbus refused. Therefore the seamen under the leadership of Guillermo Ires revolted against him and tried to murder him. Guillermo called him a devil. He disobeyed his order and spoke against him. But Columbus withstood all the difficulties patiently He had patience and perseverance. He had learnt to face the brute. He was loyal to his king and queen. At last he was able to discover a new world.

76. Pepe was a page boy. He preferred the company of Columbus because he had faith in him. He did not like most of the seamen because they used to drink and revolt against Columbus. He warned Columbus to be careful about the desperate seamen. When other seamen doubted about the success of the voyage. Pepe was sure that Columbus would discover a new world. One day most of the seamen rushed towards Columbus like wild beasts to kill him. Pepe who was there stood before them with his arms spread and told them that they would have to kill him first. He was ready to sacrifice his life for his captain. His loyalty put the others to shame

77. Columbus had a vision. He had determined that he would not return to Spain till he discovered the new world. He thought that it was a God's will, he should do it. He set sail for a voyage on the Santa Maria to discover the new world. He and his 50 seamen sailed for many days but there was no sight of land. Many of his seamen became desperate, impatient and homesick. They asked Columbus to take them back to Spain. Columbus told them that he would not take them back to Spain till he discovered the new world. Guillermo, Diego and Francisco disobeyed his order. Guillermo said to Columbus" I say the Santa Maria should turn her helm towards Spain at once or we are not men but sheep." Diego said, "Why should one man have the lives of 50 in his hands' Francisco refused to bring Guillermo to Columbus. Most of the seamen revolted and tried to kill Columbus. But Columbus was not afraid of their threats He told Guillermo that he should obey his order just as he obeyed his Royal Sovereign. In spite of their protests, he continued the voyage and discovered the new world in ice.

POEM 6: BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST

I.

1. The captain lost all hope and shouted, ‘we are lost’. At that time, his little daughter came to him and took h is icy- hand and innocently questioned , if God , who is on land, not present on ocean. This instilled hope in all, on the ship. They kissed her and spoke cheerfully to each other.

2. A ship was out at sea. It was a dark, stormy night in winter. Huge waves crashed against the ship and the sea was roaring. The sailors with scared. They crowded together in a cabin. None could sleep. They sat in the darkness and prayed. As the storm continued, the captain gave up hope and said that they were lost. At that point, the captain's little daughter held his hand and questioned him, if the God, who protected them on land would not protect them at ocean. Her faith in God filled the seamen with hope. By next morning, the storm cleared and they reached the harbour safely.

II.

3. a) Seamen/ sailors
   b) There was a storm on the sea.
   c) They had lost hope that they would survive the storm.

4. a) Captain’s little daughter.
   b) When all the sailors including her father thought that they would die, due to the storm, the little girl said this reminding everyone that God will protect them.
   c) The statement influenced the seamen positively. They thanked the little girl and started being hopeful.

5. a) The captain’s daughter.
   b) She said that God would save on sea just as on land.
   c) Listening to her words, all the sailors became hopeful and started speaking to each other, cheerfully.

III.

6. It was a dark, stormy night in winter. A ship was out at sea. Huge waves hit against the ship while the sea was roaring hungrily. The sailors with scared that they would die. So, they crowded together in the cabin. None could sleep. Not even the strongest among them. They sat in the darkness and prayed. As the tempest continued, the captain gave up hope and said that they were lost. At that point, the captain's little daughter held his hand and innocently spoke to her father saying that the same God, who protected them on land would protect them at ocean. Her faith in God filled the seamen with hope. The seamen kissed her for being so hopeful. All of them relaxed and they started cheering each other’s spirit. By next morning, the storm cleared and they reached the harbour safely.

IV.

7. We were crowded in the cabin,
   Not a soul would dare to sleep,
   It was midnight on the waters,
   And a storm was on the deep.

PROSE 7: COLOURS OF SILENCE

I.1. i) (A) don't you? ii) (A) didn't he?

2. i) (B) would ii) (C) would have

3. i) (B) to remain ii) (B) to look

4. i) (D) suggestion ii) (C) enquiry

II.

5. i) was awarded ii) left

iii) is, goes, returns iv) completed, is working

v) was crying, called, did vi) writes

vii) were doing viii) is playing, plays

ix) earns, is going x) was awarded

xi) is visiting xii) are, are working, left

xiii) were set xiv) was ruled

xv) forget, got xvi) stood up

xvii) saw, lying xviii) thanked

xix) renders xx) watched, were drinking

xxi) are preserved xxii) was selected

6. i) from ii) of

7. i) since ii) but

8. i) hear ii) tail

9. i) rickety bridge ii) drawing sheets

10. i) expedition ii) calligraphy

11. i) Dis-play 2 syllables

Art 1 syllable

Am-ple 2 syllables

Phys-i-cal 3 syllables

ii) bird 1 syllable

Paint-ing 2 syllables

Vis-it 2 syllables

Re-main 2 syllables

12. i) consciousness ii) pronunciation

13.i) Where did Satish and his family go?

ii) What did Satish see at the far corner of the garden?

14. i) Four books have been published by Satish Gujral.

ii) His father was hugged by Satish tightly.

15. i) Satish Gujral is greater than any other artist in India. (Comparative Degree)

Satish Gujral is the greatest artist in India. (Superlative Degree)

ii) No other writer in Hindi literature is as popular as Munshi Premchand. (Positive Degree)

Munshi Premchand is the most popular writer in Hindi literature. (Superlative Degree)

16. i) Satish replied that he was sketching the bird from his memory.

ii)Satish asked Surender why he was speaking so softly.

OR

i) Satish is too week to go to school. (too…..to)

Satish is so weak that he couldn't go to school. (so…. that ….not)

ii) The sound of the swirling water was too loud for them to hear the scream of Satish. (too…to)

The sound of the swirling water was so loud that they couldn't hear the scream of Satish. (so… that …not)

17. i) a) various b) books

ii) a) Satish b) popularly

III.

18. Satish had gone to Kashmir during his holidays. While crossing a rickety bridge, he had fallen into the river and since then had been suffering from bouts of fever and infections, especially of the ear. So, he had not gone to school.
19. During a holiday in Kashmir, Satish had gone hiking with his father and brother. As they were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids, Satish looked down at the rushing waters. His foot slipped and he fell into the rapids.
20. Satish was confined to bed because his legs remained weak even after getting healed. Moreover, he also suffered from bouts of fever and infections, especially of the ear. The worst thing for him was the silence which surrounded him. It was caused by medicines given to treat his leg.
21. Many schools refused to take Satish in. This had a negative impact on him. Satish became very moody. He could not talk freely to others. He began to avoid going out to play.
22. Satish did not want to go to a new school because he could not talk to other children and he thought everyone would make fun of his deafness.
23.The headmaster refused to continue Satish in the school. He suggested Avtar Narain to take his son to the school for deaf and dumb children. This made Narain angry.
24. Satish's brother Inder used to sit with Satish for hours and talked to him. He taught him words and their pronunciation.
25. The books that Satish read were meant for older children or adults. They made him feel depressed and left a deep impression on his sensitive mind. He came to know that there was so much suffering in the world and he thought about this for long hours.
26. It was a beautiful bird with a longish tail and black crest. It was energetic. Its eyes kept moving here and there and its whole body seemed ever ready for flight.
27. Avtar Narain did not like his son's love for painting at the beginning because he believed that artists were paid less. Their allowances were insufficient and so they lived in poverty. He did not feel it to be a good carrier for a bright boy.
28. Satish's father wanted him to gain a lot of knowledge. So, he bought many books for him to read. His mother, on the other hand, was a soft-hearted lady who felt that he should be allowed to do painting, if he was happy, doing so.
29. Satish's father did not approve of Satish keeping himself busy with painting. But Satish did not stop doing it. One day, Satish was mixing colours on a palette and his father didn't say anything to him. He rather put his hand on Satish's shoulder as if encouraging him. Satish was unable to believe that his father was not angry with him for painting.
30. Satish's eyes filled with tears when he saw that his father had brought colours, brushes and rolls of drawing sheets for him. He took a step forward and hugged his father tightly to show his love and gratitude to him.
31. Satish Gujral is one of the few accomplished artists who is famous in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture. He is also a writer.
32. Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists in India, excelling in painting, sculpture and architecture. Exhibitions of his work have been held all over the world. He is also a writer and has published books of his works in the various arts. From his life, we learn that physical disability is no barrier to success.

IV.

33. When on a holiday in Kashmir, Satish was hiking with his father and brother. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids. Satish looked down at the swirling water below him. His foot slipped. He lost his balance and fell into the rapids. As a result of this, his legs were injured. His legs became weak. He suffered frequent bouts of fever and infections. He could not hear properly. The headmaster did not allow him to come to school because he was hard of hearing and frequently absent for the class. His father tried to get admission for him in some other school, but in vain. Satish felt that children would tease him. Therefore, he was compelled to stay at home.

34. When Satish went to Kashmir with his family, he fell into rapids and got fractured. He suffered from frequent fever and infections, especially of the ear. He felt as if some huge weight was pressing upon his head, making everything seem far away and silent. He felt helpless and upset at being confined to bed as he was. The silence was the worst for Satish. Everything seemed like scenes from pantomime show as he was slowly losing his hearing capacity.
35. Satish met with an accident and lost his sense of hearing and was also sick for a long time. He could not go to school. His father was more interested in sending his son to school to get him educated. In the beginning he was not happy with his son's paintings. But as he was deaf for life he could not attend the normal school so he began to do painting. But later on when his father encouraged his son's talent and nurtured it he became a great artist of India. Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India and accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture.
36. A beautiful sight of a bird changed Satish's life. One day, Satish saw a rare bird which had a long tail, a black crest and moving eyes. It was an active bird. For a long time, he stared at it. Then he took out his notebook and pencil and began sketching the bird from his memory, with a few deft strokes. That day, he had discovered another pastime which he could indulge in. He began filling pages of his notebook with doodles. This incident, lead Satish to become one of the greatest artists of India.
37. Despite his physical disability, Satish Gujral became a great artist. He worked hard to reach that feat. Due to an accident, he lost his hearing. He was refused admission in normal schools. One day he saw a beautiful bird. That made him to take interest in painting and drawing. Later, his father admitted him in one of the best art schools. Today, he is among the foremost artists of India. He is an architect, painter, sculptor, and writer. His works are exhibited all over the world. He was awarded the Order of the Crown for the best architectural design of the Belgium Embassy in New Delhi. His work has been exhibited all over the world and displayed in various museums like the Museum of Modern Art, New York, the Hiroshima collection, Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi. He has published four books on his works in various arts. He has also been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan. His achievements show that 'Physical Disability is no Barrier to Success'.

V

38. a) Surender
    b) Satish was absent to school on that day.
    c) When Surender came to his house to ask why Satish was absent that day.
39. a) 'I' refers to Satish
    b) 'you' refers to Surender.
    c)Satish was slowly losing his hearing capacity. So, he barely heard his friend's words.
40. a) Satish's father
    b) Due to frequent absence and hearing problem, the school in which Satish was studying, refused to keep him. So, he had to look for a new school.
    c) 'To look for' means search or find out.
41. a) The headmaster of the school said this to Satish's father.
    b) When Avatar Narain requested headmaster to take his son to his school.
    c) The speaker said so when Satish was frequently absenting himself from school and was having hearing problem.
42. a) Avatar Narain, Satish's father.
    b) He said this to the headmaster.
    c) When the headmaster told him to admit Satish in a deaf and dumb school.
43. a) Mr. Avtar Narain.
    b) 'You' refers to Satish.
    c) The speaker encouraged learning by providing him armful of books.
44. a) Mr. Avtar Narain (Satish's father)

b) 'You' refers to Satish.

c) Drawing and painting is referred to, here as an idle pastime.

45. a) Satish's mother.

b) 'You' refers to her husband Mr. Avtar Narain.

c) His source of entertainment was painting, drawing and sketching.

46. a) Avtar Narain said these words to his wife.

b) Satish's mother was pessimistic about her son Satish.

c) Satish's mother told her husband that Satish lost his hearing for more than three years. She lost her hope on his chances of recovering.

47. a) Satish's father said these words.

b) Though his father was disliked it, Satish continued to draw and paint. Later, his father realised that his son had a great love and talent for art.

c) He bought paints, brushes of all shapes and sizes and several rolls of drawing sheets for Satish.

48. a) When Satish's father bought art materials for Satish and decided to put him in an art school.

b) 'Uncharacteristic' means 'not typical'.

c) Satish hugged his father tightly.

VI.

49. i) This is a profile of Satish Gujral, the great Indian artist. He was born on 25th December in the 1925. His native place is Jhelum which is in Punjab during the British rule in India. He was died on 26th March, 2020 at New Delhi in India. He is a good painter, sculptor, architect and also a writer. Reading books, painting and sketching pictures are some of his hobbies. He is also good at Urdu calligraphy. He completed his education at Mayo School of Art, Lahore and then at sir JJ school of Art Mumbai. He had also studied in Palacio de Bellas Artes at Mexico. He was awarded Padma Vibhushan, the second highest civilian award in the year 1999 and also received numerous National and International honours for his great achievements in the field of art and architecture. In spite of his deafness, he had become one of the foremost artists of India so he is still remembered even today.

ii) This is a profile of the youngest world Chess Champion, D Gukesh. His full name is Dommaraju Gukesh. He was born on 29th May in 2006 at Chennai in Tamil Nadu. His father's name is Dr Rajinikant, who is an ENT surgeon and his mother, Dr Padma is professionally a microbiologist. His achievements are really inspiring to everyone especially youth. He became the second youngest Grandmaster in January 2019. You added another feather to his cap by winning FIDE Candidates Tournament in 2024.He also made history by grabbing the World Chess Championship held on December 12, 2024 and became the youngest World Champion. He served highest world ranking number 3 recently on March 2025.

VII.

50. i) Satish Gujral even as a boy was weak and deaf. He was refused admission by schools aas he was not a normal boy. Boys made fun of him and he remained at home. One day, he saw a beautiful bird through his window and was much attracted by a bird. That made him to take interest in painting and drawing. His father admitted him in one of the best schools of art. Within a short time, Satish learnt not only drawing and painting but also about life. Today, Satish is one of the best artists in India. Exhibitions of his works have been held all over the world. The Government of India honoured him with the Padma Vibhushan.
Moral: Physical disability is no barrier to success.

ii) One day an extremely bright boy named Wangjia went to see the bird of happiness. He came across three monsters on his way and each one of them made him suffer. He refused to do what they asked because all their wishes were cruel. As a result, he had to cross stony path, boundless desert on his way. In his difficult journey he had become totally blind. At the end of the journey, he was nothing but skin and bone. Only because of his courage and patience he was finally able to reach the bird of happiness. Hence, he brought happiness back to his village.

Moral: Courage is everything strength and age are not important.

VIII.

51. i) A picture speaks a thousand words. This is the picture of a boy who is watching a bird. The bird is perching on the branch of a tree. It has a longish tail and looks very energetic. There is a hill and some trees in the picture. The boy is staring at the bird through the window of a room. This picture is symbolic but teaches many things. He looks alone and sad but is getting some kind of satisfaction and relaxation after watching it. It seems like he finds his own happiness in watching the bird.

ii) The image shows a busy street scene near a pedestrian crossing. A group of people is standing at the edge of the road, waiting to cross. Among them is a visually impaired man with dark glasses and a walking stick. A young boy is kindly holding his hand and helping him cross the road, showing an act of kindness and responsibility. Other pedestrians, including a man and a woman, are waiting patiently behind them. A traffic signal can be seen, indicating a safe place for crossing. A man on a scooter has stopped at the zebra crossing, obeying the traffic rules, while a car is also visible on the other side, waiting for the pedestrians to pass. The picture sends a strong message about road safety, kindness, and helping others, especially those in need like the blind man. It also highlights the importance of following traffic signals and rules for everyone's safety.

IX.

52. i) a) Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India. He is one of the few artists who is accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture. He is also a writer.

b) Satish Gujral was awarded the Order of the Crown for the best architectural design of the 20th century for his design of the Belgium Embassy in New Delhi. He has also been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan.

ii) a) The city of Hiroshima was flattened after the bomb blast. At least 78000 people and possibly many thousands more were killed or fatally injured. As a great number of people were injured and all their dwellings were damaged or destroyed. The city’s military garrison was wiped out. Only a handful doctors remained alive and most hospitals and medical supplies were destroyed.

b) The citizens of neighbouring towns described the burned, living and dead as no longer recognizably human, with their flesh raw and blackened and their hair gone and their features melted on their faces. This tells us that the condition of the bomb affected people was really horrible.

X.

53.

Dear father,

How are you? I am fine and hope the same from your side. I have adjusted to the hostel life. Our hostel is neat and clean and there are about 60 students. It has 20 rooms and each roommate shared by three students. Usually two juniors are put under a senior, who takes care of them. We have a good natured, soft spoken and disciplined warden. She is friendly with all the students, she doesn't tolerate any indiscipline. She has a firm conviction which makes the girls to follow all the rules and regulations of the hostel. The food served is of very good quality. We are provided breakfast, lunch and dinner which is not only tasty but also healthy and nutritious. My roommates are very friendly with me. My senior is a very caring and affectionate. We all live in an amicable, friendly environment.
Convey my regards to all at home.

Yours lovingly
Shama

ii) From,

Shama
10^{th} Standard
Government High School, Gorur

29thApril,2025

To,
The Editor
The Hindu
Bangalore

Dear sir,

Subject**:** Accidents Caused by Rash Driving in Our Town

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authorities and the public to the growing menace of rash driving in our town. In recent months, there has been a noticeable rise in the number of road accidents caused by reckless and speeding vehicles. Youngsters, in particular, are often seen riding two-wheelers without helmets and ignoring traffic rules. This not only endangers their lives but also poses a serious risk to pedestrians and other drivers. Many accidents have taken place near schools, residential areas, and busy market roads. Despite repeated complaints, traffic regulation is poor, and there is little to no presence of traffic police in key areas. I sincerely request the concerned authorities to take immediate steps, such as stricter enforcement of traffic laws, installation of speed breakers and CCTV cameras, and regular awareness campaigns on road safety. Let us work together to make our roads safer for everyone.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
Shama

POEM 7: THE BLIND BOY
(MEMORISATION)

I.

1.Blind boy cannot enjoy the sigh. He does not even know what it is. He can also never experience the blessings of sight.

2.The blind boy says that he cannot see the Sun but he can feel it through its warmth. To him, it is day when he is awake and playing and night when he sleeps.

3. People feel sorry for the blind boy and try to show sympathy towards him.

4. People feel sorry for the blind boy but he does not feel sorry for himself. He does not want to be unhappy about what he cannot get. Though he is poor and blind, he feels like a king as he was happy and contented in his own world.

5.We can very well recognise day and night. The blind boy does not know what is day and night. When he is awake, it is day and night when he sleeps.

6. We should always be happy and contented with what God has given us. We should not try to attempt to have what we do not have or what we can't get. If we do so, we become unhappy and miserable. Though, the boy was poor and blind, he felt as if he was a king, as he was happy with what he had.

II.

7. a) The boy is asking about light because he has never experienced it.
   b) He is asking to the people having eyesight.
   c) The boy is blind. Hence, he can never enjoy the light.

8. a) ‘I’ is the blind boy.
   b) When he is awake it is day for him and when he sleeps it is night.
   c) He himself makes day and night because he cannot differentiate it due to his blindness.

9. a) The blind boy makes this statement
   b) When people feel sorry for his blindness.
   c) The loss of eyesight.

10. a) The blind boy
   b) The blind boy cannot have the gift of sight.
   c)The blind boy’s cheer of mind would be destroyed if he felt sad for missing the joy of sight, due to his blindness.

III.

11. **The Blind Boy** *by Colley Cibber*

i) O say what is that thing call’d light,
Which I must ne’er enjoy.
What are the blessings of the sight,
O tell your poor blind boy!

ii) You talk of wondrous things you see,
You say the sun shines bright;
I feel him warm, but how can he
Or make it day or night?

iii) My day or night myself I make,
Whene’er I sleep or play;
And could I ever keep awake
With me ’twere always day.

iv) With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I can bear
A loss I ne'er can know.

v) Then let not what I cannot have
My cheer of mind destroy:
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

PROSE 8: SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

I.

1. i) (D) don't they? ii. (A) isn't it?
2. i) (A)would have ii) (D) would have
3. i) (C)to buy ii) (D) to buy
4. i) (D) possibility ii) (D) Offering help

II.

5. i) Scientific -research ii) seismic –waves
   iii) commit-crime iv) rapid-decline
   v) quick-glance vi) speedy-recovery
6. i) practical - 3
   mathematics - 4
   reward - 2
   scientific - 3
   ii. nation - 2
   country - 2
   school - 1
   shoe - 1
7. i) were summoned ii. is satisfied
8. i) the ii) the
9. i) of ii) from
10. i) though ii) and
11. i) application ii) discovery
12. i) adverb ii) adjective
13. i. I show my homework to my teacher.
    ii. I don't have any problem in learning English.
14. i. Spring board for developing new disaster preparedness industry can be created by the basic research.
    ii. A letter was shown to me by the president.
15. i. No other thing in the world is as popular as money. (P.D)
    Money is the most popular thing in the world.(S.D)
16. i. Hemanth replied that he had met him in college the last day.
    ii. Kusuma told Pavithra that she was not feeling well.
    iii. Chandan told Raghu that he had met Rani the previous week in Mysore.
    iv. Arathi told Henry that she thought that one will be fine.

III.

17. i. a) Adverb to be corrected - commonly b)Verb form to be corrected- threatened
    ii. a) Adverb to be corrected –lonely b) Spelling mistake to be corrected-taught
    Clues: a) spelling mistake to be corrected-science b) Verb form to be corrected –go
    Clues: a) Verb form to be corrected-received b) Noun plural to be corrected-message
    Clues: a) Preposition to be corrected-in b) Noun plural to be corrected-bomb

IV.

18. Some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without science. Discovery is their reward. They enjoy teamwork, independence and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.
19. The scientists would get money and honour only after their discovery. Instead of money, they get freedom, friendship, and independence.
20. The pursuit of science is an exciting adventure. When we take up a scientific venture, we do so without knowing what the outcome is going to be. If the outcome is good, it gives joy as is directed at the welfare of common people.

21. The U.S.A, the U.K and the U.S.S.R possessed nuclear weapons. It was possible for them to destroy their enemy nations within 20 minutes of attacking the enemy. They were under this threat.
22. The three super powers in the world had nuclear weapons to destroy the world. People lived under the threat of destruction. There was a need to ban the use and test of nuclear weapons. If a country violated the agreement, they wanted to know about it. Kellis Borok's research about earthquakes, could tell if the quake was natural or man-made. So, he was invited to educate the technical experts who were summon to Geneva.
23. The U.S.A, the U.K and the U.S.S.R possessed nuclear weapons. The Russian President summoned the writer Kellis Borok to attend the meeting.
24. According to Borok, our civilization is threatened by natural and man-made disasters. Some of them are earthquakes, environmental catastrophes, self-inflicted destruction of mega cities, economic and social crisis
25. There was the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction. As nuclear tests continued, stronger bombs were being made. The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test to save themselves and the world.
26. In spite of being on opposite sides of the Iron Curtain, the men worked together as scientists. Though there was a lot of political tensions and cultural differences. They were able to work out a common language. They looked only at the facts and recognized the expertise of those among them. This helped them to find a solution.
27. According to the author, the scientists are the most practical people in the world. It is through the work of the scientists that we have medicines, electronics, new sources of energy, modes of transport, the green revolution, new brands of the industry from defence to entertainment. antibiotics, biotechnology, synthetic fibres, genetic forensic diagnosis, etc. This proves that scientists are the most practical people in the world.
28. People trained in theoretical physics will be sought by financial institutions. Scientists who do biological research would become founders and directors in the pharmaceutical industry.
29. The world is threatened by natural and man-made disasters. No doubt money is necessary but it is scientific research which can really save us. It is through science that we can develop new methods of disaster preparedness and prevention.
30. Science is our indispensable guardian and caretaker because it is only Science that can ensure that we move with time safely. When it comes to the question of ensuring that countries that have signed the treaty of not carrying out nuclear explosions keep to their word, it is only Science that can differentiate between the tremors caused by nuclear explosions and natural earthquakes. It is Science that can give us new sources of energy, new mineral deposits, and efficient defence from terrorism.
32. Science is an exciting adventure. Major reward comes from the discovery itself. They get freedom, friendship, and independence. Intellectual resources alert man about the natural disasters. Money is more popular but the fundamental knowledge, resources and basic science are essential to survival of the mankind.

V.

33. a) Kellis Borok
    b) The author was doing research on seismic waves and had theoretical knowledge in this field.
    c) Underground nuclear explosions produced earth tremors like those generated by earthquakes. With his knowledge, the author would know the difference between the two. This would help in checking the violation of the Nuclear Test Ban agreement.

34. a) The three super nuclear powers were the U.S.A, the U.K and the U.S.S.R.
    b) The threat of Mutually Assured Destruction made them come to an agreement.
    c) They wanted to put a ban on the nuclear weapon tests to save themselves.

35. a) They are not after money. They can't live without science. They get the benefit of team work, friendship and independence and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.

b). The major reward comes from the scientific discovery.

c) Scientists make our lives happier and more comfortable and they solve many of our everyday problems.

36. a) This problem arose when the super power countries tried to improve their nuclear capacity, secretly.

b) The "problem" referred here was that the three super powers thought that one could not make out the difference between natural earthquakes and quakes due to nuclear explosion.

c) The theory of seismic waves showed that there was difference in natural and man-made quakes. This knowledge could stop nuclear power countries from testing underground.

VI.

37. i. This is a profile of Poornachandra Tejaswi. He was born on 8th September 1938 at Kuppalli. The most famous poet Kuvempu and Hemavathi are his parents. Rajeshwari is his spouse. Poornachandra Tejaswi is one of the most famous poets of Karnataka. His pen name is Poochanthe. His nnotable works are Karvalo, Jugari cross, Chidambara Rahasya etc. He is not only poet but also famous writer, novelist, photographer and painter.

VII.

38. i. Once upon a time, in a forest, there lived three friends - two geese and a tortoise. There was a severe drought. Scarcity of food and water became a challenge for the inhabitants. The three friends decided to migrate to a different place in search of food. The two geese could fly, but the tortoise couldn't. The friends thought of a plan to carry the tortoise with them. They held a stick with their beaks, and the tortoise held the middle of the stick with its mouth. The geese flew, carrying the tortoise, and as they soared through the sky, some children below clapped at the sight. The tortoise, feeling insulted and got angry, burst out, "Whose idea was this?". Unfortunately, as soon as the tortoise spoke, it lost its grip on the stick and fell onto a rock, dying instantly. The moral of the story is that sometimes, it's better to keep quiet and not boast or seek unnecessary attention, as it can lead to one's downfall.

ii) Once, a lion was asleep in the forest. A little mouse began running up and down on the lion's body, awakening him. The lion caught the mouse and was about to eat it when the mouse cried, "Pardon, O King!" The lion, being kind, lifted his paw and let the mouse go. Sometime later, a few hunters captured the lion and tied him to a tree. The little mouse happened to pass by and saw the lion's predicament. The mouse gnawed through the ropes, freeing the lion. The lion was grateful to the mouse for saving his life. The moral of this story is one should never underestimate others based on their size or strength. Kindness and gratitude can lead to unexpected friendships and assistance in times of need.

VIII.

39. i) The image depicts a cartoon-style drawing of a house and its surroundings, The house is situated on the left side of the image, with a gable roof and a small front door. A window is visible to the right of the door, while another window is located on the front facade of the house. In front of the house, there are several bushes and plants, as well as a large crack in the ground that extends from the bottom-right corner of the image towards the centre. The crack appears to be caused by some kind of seismic activity or natural disaster.

ii. A picture speaks better than words. This is a picture of a village where people are cleaning their surroundings. Both men and woman are sweeping the road and a child is watching it very curiously. People of this area understood the importance of cleanliness. They are performing their duty without gender discrimination. They are inspired by Swachh Bharath Abhiyan. This village also has plenty of greenery.

IX. 40

a) Desire, anger, miserliness, lust, pride and jealousy are the six enemies of man. we have to keep our eyes, ears and tongue under control to overcome these 6 enemies.

b) Great men like sage Vasista , Sri Rama, the Buddha, Lord Jesus, prophet Muhammad and Gandhi had succeeded in keeping them under control.

X.

41. The writer learnt many things at the Geneva Summit. The first was that there were people all around the world who think and interact the way he did. Secondly, he learnt that with those people with the same interests around him, he could never feel lonely abroad. Thirdly he realized that science is our indispensable guardian and caretaker. If there is science; there is hope of survival and wellbeing for all of us.
42. After the Second World War the U.S.A., U.S.S.R and U.K. became powerful countries in the world. Each of these nations had nuclear bombs. Within minutes the world could be destroyed. In order to save themselves the superpowers were willing to come to an agreement of putting a ban on the nuclear weapon tests. But there was a doubt about violating this treaty. Therefore, a few scientists all over the world met at Geneva to save the world from danger. They arrived at a decision which resulted in the formulation of Nuclear Test Ban.
43. A cold war was going on the atmosphere. There were political tensions as well and at that moment it was expected from scientists and engineers to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement which was impossible. It was because everyone had a different cultural background. They were able to work out a common language by expertise but still the cold war and the political tensions did not hinder their contributions to mankind.

XI.

44. i) **Ban on Plastic**

Plastic things are integral part of human being. We have been using plastic day-to-day for many reasons. We use plastic bags, plastic container, plastic bottles, plastic toys and so on. These are cheaply available in the market. All of these do make our lives easier. But the more we use plastic and dispose of it into the environment, we are facing more risks.

There are numerous reasons to ban plastic. Some of these includes Plastics are non-biodegradable. Thus, disposing them of is the biggest challenge. Waste plastics are polluting the land and water. Plastics have become a threat to the life of animals living on earth as well as in water. Chemicals released by waste plastics enter the soil and make it infertile. Plastics lead to drainage problem. Burning plastic causes air pollution. Plastics are a major cause of environmental pollution. It is necessary to ban plastics before they ruin our planet completely.

We, the educated should control the use of plastic bags. Instead of using plastic bags we should use eco-friendly alternatives to plastic bags. We should carry cloth bags. We should spread awareness about the harmful effects of plastics.

The government has taken many measures to ban single use plastics. However, the implementation of this rule is yet to reach perfection. We should remember to Reduce, Refuse, Reuse and Recycle plastics. "Think green. Avoid plastics"

ii. **Internet**

Today the Internet is the most powerful tool in the world. The Internet is a collection of various services and resources. However, like every single innovation in science and technology, Internet has played an important part in our daily life,

The foremost target of Internet has always been the communication. We can avail the facilities of email; we can chat for hours with our friends. With the help of such services, it has become very easy to establish a kind of global friendship where you can explore other cultures of different countries. Information is the biggest advantage internet is offering. The Internet is a virtual treasure of information. Any kind of information on any topic is available on the Internet, Entertainment is another popular reason explaining why many people prefer to surf the Internet. Downloading games and songs, visiting chat rooms or just surfing the web are some of the pleasures people have discovered. Students have also benefitted immensely with the use of internet. In case any of their lectures gets missed in the class,

Internet has all the required information. Online coaching has also benefitted the students who do not have access to good educational institutes in their area for the preparation of competitive exams such as JEE and NEET, etc.

Apart from those advantages, Internet also has some disadvantages; Misuse of internet can spoil our life. These days the teenagers are found addicted to internet as they spend most of their time in internet playing online games, surfing social networking sites etc. As a result, they are lagging behind in their study. On the other hand, lots of people have become the victim of cybercrime. Some anti-social group use internet to deceive people through cheat-funds. Hackers may easily access our personal information that has been stored in internet. There are a host of games that are available on the internet and this has made most children to shun all outdoor activity.

Internet acquaints us with the latest happenings around the world. Internet has made our lives extremely comfortable as well as interesting. Nowadays we can’t live without Internet.

POEM 8 : OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING

I.

1. In space there will be no communication, no letters, no mails. Nobody will visit the poet. He will be alone and so, he will feel that he was in prison and he will be imprisoned in it.
2. He asks the readers to start the count down and have a last look at him. He asks them to pass on his helmet from its plastic hook. He asks the readers to cross out his name from their telephone books.
3. Days and nights are seen when earth rotates on its axis. This is not seen in space. And there is no change of seasons. Everything is decided by the astronauts. So, calendars and clocks are useless in space.
4. The earth has gravitational force which is not these in the space. That is why tea cups or other things keep circling in space, in the absence of the gravitational pull.
5. The repetition of the last line in each stanza is intentional. It suggests that the poet is quite excited about his visit to outer space and he wants to convey it to everyone.
6. People would watch the astronaut on television or track him through their telescope. But astronaut would not care about any of this. He would be in his own world in space.
7. The daily routine mentioned in the poem includes writing letters, posting mail, people visiting others, knocking at the door in the morning etc. The speaker can't do all these things because he will be alone in space.
8. The poet, Norman Nicholson, has mentioned that there is absence of gravitation pull in space. Everything keeps on swirling inside the capsule. The concept of day and night doesn't apply in space. There is no communication in the form of letters and mails in space. Calendars and clocks are useless in space. Totally, he depicts that life in space is different from the life on earth.

II.

9. a) The poet, Norman Nicholson.
   b) There is no concept of day and night or time in space. So, calendars and clocks are not useless.
   c) In space.
10. a) It means, that in space, there will be no change in the seasons.
    b) In space
    c) Norman Nicholson
11. a) Alone
    b) The speaker uses this comparison to emphasize that he will be completely isolated from the world. He has to remain inside the spaceship as one lives in a jail. So, the poet describes his experience in the spaceship as solitary confinement.
    c) Life in the spaceship is referred to as solitary confinement.
12. a) Teacups and planets.
    b) In space, there is no gravitational force like on Earth. So, teacups would circle him like planets around the sun.
    c) In space
13. a) The people on the earth.
    b) Telescope
    c) It refers to the space craft which is moving towards the space, in which the poet is travelling.
14. a) The poet Norman Nicholson.
    b) He was uncertain about his return from space.
    c) When he was prepared to go to outer space.

III.

15. i) A picture is worth thousand words. This is the picture of spacecraft which is set to be launched. Space mission is an exciting and an amazing adventure. Yet, it is a dangerous mission too. It shares the view of some of the machineries and the launching pad. The central focus is the launching of the space shuttle.

Flames and smoke are seen coming out of its engines, indicating immense power and heat. The scene is set against a cloudy atmosphere.

ii. A picture speaks more than words. This picture depicts a beautiful view of our solar system. Our solar system is present in the milky way galaxy. The sun is the centre of the solar system and all the 8 planets revolve around the sun in the fixed orbit. There are four planets with rings. Jupiter is the biggest planet in the solar system. Among all the planets in our solar system Earth is the only planet which sustains life. There are various stars which twinkle.

KEY ANSWERS- SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

1. The students had been marching to give notice to the British collector to quit India. It was an unusual march because the students marched in complete silence. There were no slogans, no shouts. Just the shuffle of feet, the drip of rain and a low murmur from the watching crowd.
2. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching because the students marched in complete silence. There were no slogans, no shouts. They expected the protest to be violent.
3. The student leaders managed a peaceful protest. They did so because they knew that the police wanted them to be violent so that they could beat them up and put them to jail.
4. The police had expected a violent protest so that they would send them to the jail. The student leaders planned to have a silent march. There were no shouts, no slogans.
5. A cyclostyling machine was there in the mysterious parcel. The police suspected that they were making the copies of Gandhiji's speech.
6. Patil, the sub-inspector had come there to enquire about the cyclostyling machine and to warn about a raid. Mohan's mother believed him. She allowed him to take the cyclostyling machine.
7. Mr Patil, the sub inspector came to Mohan's house to warn him about the police raid. He helped Mohan's family by taking away the cyclostyling machine from their house.
8. The writer of the incident is trying to impress upon the readers that people were anxious to gain freedom, through struggle, sacrifice and patriotism.

2. On Top of the World

1. Dicky Dolma was born in a poor family. When she was 11 years, she lost her mother and lost her elder brother too. She suffered a lot.
2. From the childhood days she had an urge to climb the Mount Everest. Daily she watched the beautiful mountain. Her firm determination and hard work helped her. She practiced mountain climbing, four hours, daily. She had one track mind and was ready to face hardships. Her desire grew when she came to know about the Mountaineering Institute.
3. Besides zeal and determination, one should have willingness to go any lengths to achieve goal. Practice, hard work and dedication are the other factors which leads to the goal.
4. Dicky Dolma was fascinated by the grandeur of the snow – cloud peaks of the Himalayas since her childhood. Her native place Palchan was surrounded by the Mountain peaks and she was also interested in skiing.
5. Dicky Dolma prepared herself to the venture of scaling Mount Everest by joining the newly opened Mountaineering institute in Manali. She took up the basic training at the institute and worked with dedication and determination. She got A grade and was selected by the All-India expedition to Mount Everest.
6. The dream of Dicky Dolma was to scale the snow-covered Himalayas. Her dream came true when her name was cleared by All- India expedition to the Mount Everest. She climbed the Mount Everest on 10th May, 1993 and became the youngest woman in the world to climb the world's highest peak.
7. Dicky Dolma could not describe the sight of Mount Everest. She had never imagined the beauty of Mount Everest. She felt that all the state awards and national awards were a nothing when compared to the experiences of seeing the sight of Mount Everest.
8. Dicky Dolma lost mother when she was 11. She lost elder brother also.
9. Dolma came to know that a Mountaineering institute was set up at Manali and it would give training to those who were interested in climbing mountains. Her friends and her family members also encouraged her to join this course. Her home in Palchan surrounded by beautiful Mountain, motivated her to climb mountains.
10. Dolma said that only an Everester can feel and understand the experienced, but it cannot be described in words. She said that it was an unimaginable and breathtaking view. No award could match the view from the above.
11. Whenever hurdles come, we must face them boldly. Dolma's determination and hard work. Zeal for the work is emulating.
12. Dicky Dolma never felt mountaineering as a tough sport. She had zeal for work. She was determined and sincere in her work. She knew that success followed hard work and dedication, from her earlier hardships of life.
13. Besides Mountaineering, Dicky Dolma loves to listen to music, especially old Hindi film songs. She is teaching Mountaineering at the Mountaineering Institute at Manali.
14. Dolma's father was bedridden. She was not financially sound and she needed a lot of money for father's treatment, so the family had very little to offer her.
15. "Mountaineering is a tough sport. This thought never comes to me. It is zeal for the work. Seeing peeks is second nature to me. I have never been scared when it comes to hard work", says Dolma.

3. GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

1. The smile that welcomes anyone who enters Haneef's house gives the memory of a twenty-five-year-old martyr lieutenant Haneef Uddin's painful and brave story.
2. Haneef Uddin chose to join the army as his mission because he knew that life was short. Even though who came from a family of musicians, he repeatedly reminded himself of his mission to serve India.
3. Life for Haneef in the beginning was never a smooth sail because Hanif lost his father when he was just eight years old. His mother Hema Aziz had to take care of three young boys. But she had to leave the children alone and travel with the performance team of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.
4. The absence of mother from home taught the children to become responsible, getting up and getting ready for school without having to tell them. It gave the children a message that one's duty is the most important thing in life.
5. An 'introvert' Haneef began to make friends only when he was 14 years of age. He would often go out of his way to help people because that gave him a certain kind of joy.
6. Hanif dabbled in art, sketched very well, made beautiful cards out of waste material, read a great deal and loved playing the drums. That is why the officers at 'Raj Rifs' made him get all his instruments from Delhi and form the music group 'Haneef'.
7. Haneef had dreamt that he would rise up the ranks. This dream could not be fulfilled because he was killed in the Kargil war. Another dream of his was that a post be named after him. This dream came true when a sub-sector was named after him.
8. Hanif lost his father when he was just eight years old. His mother a vocal artist, was out very often with the performance wing. Therefore, he became very responsible at his tender age.
9. Haneef's friends called him 'Khalifa'. We can guess from his belongings that he was a true patriot who believed in 'We change lives".
10. Haneef's elder brother Nafisuddin went was a teacher at the JD Tyler School, New Delhi. His younger brother was a music composer. Haneef would often team up with him on the drums.
11. Haneef was able to reach out to all. His mother Hema Aziz mentioned that a 77 year-old gentleman, who paid a condolence visit to Haneef's house, recalled how Haneef had approached him with some queries related to Sufism.
12. Haneef didn't know much about the army. The only exposure was that from his mother who was a vocal artiste, she often went to perform for the Armed Forces Entertainment Wing.
13. According to Haneef the military training at IMA was tough. The trainees had to take a 'Mussourie bath' at midnight, which was a cold-water bath at midnight. Through this training, gentle Haneef became a tough army man.
14. The family started to give scholarship in his name and started a school in Kullu under the Haneef Foundation. His mother politely declined the Indian army's compensation offer of a petrol pump and suggested to give it to a family whose sole bread-earner was gone.
15. We can learn the lesson of self-dependency. We must be ready to sacrifice our lives for the cause of our nation. We must face difficulties boldly. We should have an aim in life. Nation is more important than the individual.

4. THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS

1. A certain village in Tibet was very poor. It had no rivers or good land, no warmth or fresh flowers. People suffered from hunger and cold all year around. So, they were unhappy.
2. The old folk used to say that happiness was a beautiful bird. It lived in a snowy mountain far away in the East. Wherever the bird flew, happiness went with it.
3. Wangjia, a bright boy was selected to find the bird of happiness. On his departure, the girls of the village offered him barley wine and the mothers spread barley grains on his head to wish him a good journey.
4. The first monster told Wangjia to kill Lousang's mother if he wanted to see the bird of happiness. Wangjia replied that he loved his own mother and would never kill another person's mother.
5. When Wangjia was not ready to kill Lousang's mother, the first monster began to blow his long beard. Immediately, the smooth road became a vast scree. Wangjia had to walk on a stony path. Every stone was as sharp as a knife. His boots got torn, his feet got cut and his hands torn to shreds. At that time, he wondered if he would ever make it.
6. The second monster asked Wangjia to poison his enemy old gaffer Sillong. Wangjia was fond of his own grandpa and he would never kill another man's grandpa.
7. The second monster blew through his beard and Wangjia's bread bag flew into the air. The mountains and rivers turned into a vast desert with no food to be found. Wangjia's stomach rumbled, head swam and as he went further, he felt a shooting pain in his stomach due to hunger.
8. The third monster told Wangjia to bring Bhima's eyeballs and if he refused, he would take out Wangjia's eyeballs. Wangjia responded that he would not do it as no one had the right to destroy a pretty girl's eyes.
9. When Wangjia refused to bring Bhima's eyeballs, the third monster made him blind. Groping his way with his hands on the ground, he had to crawl another nine hundred miles.
10. All the three monsters wanted harm others. On the other hand, Wangjia wished to make the people of his land happy. Though the monsters troubled Wangjia, he bravely faced all the difficulties. His wish came true and finally good won over the evil.
11. The best part of the story is patience, selflessness and courage shown by Wangjia bravely. He refused to perform the evil deeds they asked him to do. He suffered the punishments given by the monsters but did not lose his hope. Hence, he was able to bring back the happiness to his village.
12. Wangjia came across three monsters on his way. Each of them gave him an inhuman task . He refused to do them.So, the first monster changed a smooth road into a vast scree. Walking on that road, Wangjia's boots got torn, his feet were cut to pieces, his hands were torn to shreds. The second monster turned everything into a desert with no food at all. Wangjia felt hungry. His head swam and he had a sharp pain in the stomach. The third monster blew his beard and Wangjia's eye balls jumped out of the sockets and he became blind. Groping his way, Wangjia finally reached the top of the mountain and found the bird of happiness.
13. Standing on the mountain top the bird of happiness gave three loud cries. At the first cry, the golden sun appeared through the clouds and the warm breeze began to blow. At the second cry, the mountains were covered with forests. Flowers began to bloom and birds started singing. At the third cry, green fields and rivers appeared and white rabbits danced merrily on the grass. From that day onwards, the people never suffered hardships again.
14. The bird of happiness caressed Wangjia gently with its wings and sang for him. His eyeballs flew back to their sockets and he could see much more brightly than before. All his wounds were healed and he was stronger than ever. The bird offered him some dried meat and cream cake and then bore him back his village.
15. Wangjia had two ways to find the bird of happiness. He never chose the easy way by killing enemies of the monsters. He rejected the wishes of the monsters politely and obeyed the most difficult tasks given by them. Whenever he thought of his village people, he forgot all his sufferings. Due of his courage, patience

and love towards his people, he was able to find the bird of happiness and succeed in bringing back happiness to his village.

******ALL THE BEST******